



1997

EMBARGO: 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 14 APR 1997

Regional Statistics

Australian Capital Territory



**REGIONAL STATISTICS
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
1997**

**DALMA JACOBS
Regional Director
Australian Capital Territory**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 1313.8

© Commonwealth of Australia 1997

CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	v
Main features	1
CHAPTER 1 ACT Statistical Subdivisions	6
2 North Canberra Statistical Subdivision	10
3 Belconnen Statistical Subdivision	15
4 Woden Valley Statistical Subdivision	21
5 Weston Creek—Stromlo Statistical Subdivision	25
6 Tuggeranong Statistical Subdivision	29
7 South Canberra Statistical Subdivision	35
8 Gungahlin—Hall Statistical Subdivision	40
9 ACT Balance Statistical Subdivision	44
10 Queanbeyan Statistical Subdivision	46
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Footnotes	49
Map of ACT Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory and Queanbeyan	50
Explanatory notes	51
List of related ABS publications	58
Information services	59

INQUIRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics</i>, contact Kingsley Green on Canberra (06) 207 0286. ■ <i>for information about other ABS statistics and services</i>, please refer to the back of this publication.
-----------	--

PREFACE

Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory presents a summary of the latest available key statistics, at the time of preparation, for each of the Statistical Local Areas of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and Queanbeyan City.

Table 1 contains data at the Statistical Subdivision level for the ACT and also for Queanbeyan City. The Statistical Subdivisions of the ACT equate with the town centre districts, and the statistical data for Queanbeyan equates with Queanbeyan City (SLA).

Tables 2 to 8 contain Statistical Local Area data within each of the subdivisions of Canberra. The Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) equate to suburbs in the ACT and the Queanbeyan City Council area. A map, indicating the area which each subdivision comprises, precedes the data.

Page 50 shows a map of all the SLAs of the ACT.

Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory draws extensively on information provided freely by the ACT Government and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated, for without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available.

The data contained in this publication represents only a sample of the full range of statistics available from the ABS. For further information about ABS statistics and services refer to the back of this publication.

Dalma Jacobs
Regional Director
Australian Capital Territory

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Belconnen ACT 2616
1997

MAIN FEATURES

AREA

The ACT covers an area of some 2,359 square kilometres, comprising 0.3% of the total area of New South Wales and 0.03% of Australia.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

At 30 June 1996 the preliminary estimated resident population of the ACT was 307,500, an increase of 3,400 (1.13%) since 30 June 1995. Population growth over the period was largely concentrated in Gungahlin-Hall (up 2,770 persons or 30.1% as a result of the development of the new suburbs of Ngunnawal, Nichols, Amaroo and Palmerston), Tuggeranong (up 810 persons or 0.9%) and South Canberra (up 290 persons or 1.3%).

At 30 June 1996, Queanbeyan City had an estimated resident population of 28,680 people, an increase of 607 (2.2%) on the previous year.

AGE STRUCTURE

The population of the ACT is continuing to age, following the national trend. Over the last 20 years there has been no significant growth in the population aged 0-14 years (6%), whereas the population aged 15-64 years has increased by 65% and the number of people aged 65 years and over has increased by 26.8%.

At 30 June 1995, the population aged 0-14 years was estimated to be 66,400 persons (21.8% of the ACT population) compared with 62,400 persons (31.4%) 20 years ago. Tuggeranong (29.5%), Gungahlin-Hall (27.6%), and Belconnen (20.8%) had the highest proportion of their population in the 0-14 age group.

The population aged 15-64 years was estimated to be 216,300 persons (71.1% of the total ACT population), compared with 130,800 (65.7%) 20 years ago. Weston Creek-Stromlo had the highest proportion of its population in this age group (75.6%), followed by Belconnen (73.8%), Woden Valley (72.2%), North Canberra (71.6%), and Gungahlin-Hall (71.1%).

The 65 years and over age group was estimated to comprise 21,400 persons or 7% of the total population of the ACT, compared with 5,800 (2.9%) 20 years ago. South Canberra (16.6%) had the highest proportion of its population aged 65 years and over, followed by North Canberra (13.3%), and Woden Valley (11.0%).

MEDIAN AGE

The median age of the estimated resident population of the ACT at 30 June 1995 was 30.6 years, an increase of 6.1 years in the last 20 years, 2.8 years in the last 10 years and 0.2 years since 30 June 1994. However, the ACT has a much younger population than for Australia as a whole, being 3.1 years lower than the Australian median age of 33.7 years. The highest median ages were in Woden Valley (36.0 years), South Canberra (35.4 years), Weston Creek-Stromlo (34.8 years).

POPULATION DENSITY

At 30 June 1996, the ACT had an urban population density of 1,045 persons per square kilometre and a total population density of 131 persons per square kilometre, the highest population density of any

Australian State or Territory. Weston Creek–Stromlo, Tuggeranong and Belconnen recorded the highest urban population densities of 1,577, 1,397 and 1,360 persons per square kilometre, respectively.

VITAL STATISTICS

In 1995, 4,415 births (2,291 boys and 2,124 girls), were registered to women whose usual residence was in the ACT, a 1% decrease over the number registered in 1994 (4,449). The sex ratio at birth (the number of male births per 100 female births) was 107.9. Tuggeranong recorded the greatest number of births in the ACT (1,741 births or 39.4% of total births), followed by Belconnen (1,059 births or 24.0%).

In 1995 there were 1,114 deaths (593 males and 521 females) recorded in the ACT, an 8.8% decrease over the number registered in 1994 (1,222). The sex ratio at death (the number of male deaths per 100 female deaths) was 113.8. Belconnen recorded the highest number of deaths in the ACT (270 deaths or 24.2% of total deaths), followed by North Canberra (237 or 21.3%), and South Canberra (199 or 17.9%).

BUSINESS REGISTER

At 30 June 1996, there were 13,345 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACT. Just under 66% of these businesses were small businesses employing less than five people, 17.5% employing 5–9 people and 8.1% employing 10–19 people. According to the ABS Business Register, Property and business services (23%), Retail trade (18%), Construction (12%), and Health and community services (9%) reported the highest number of businesses as at June 1996. The government sector continues to be a substantial employer in the ACT with 75 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 or more wage and salary earners and 30 employing 50–99 wage and salary earners.

The majority of businesses were located in South Canberra (3,094 or 23.2%), North Canberra (2,967 or 22.2%), Belconnen (2,470 or 18.4%), Tuggeranong (1,895 or 13.3%) and Woden Valley (1,559 or 11.7%).

At 30 June 1996, there were 1,303 businesses employing wage and salary earners in Queanbeyan City. Just under 65% (844) were small businesses employing less than five people, 18% employing 5–9 people and 9% employing 10–19 people. According to the ABS Business Register, Retail trade (230 businesses or 17.7%), Construction (228 or 17.5%), Property and business services (169 or 12.6%) and Manufacturing (131 businesses or 10.0%) recorded the highest number of businesses registered in Queanbeyan as at June 1996.

Comparable Business Register data at SLA (suburb) level are available on request as a statistical consultancy (see explanatory notes).

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

At 30 June 1996, there were 45 hotel, motel and guest house establishments available for tourists in the ACT. The average occupancy rate for hotels, motels and guest houses in 1995–96 was 62.7%, a 4% fall on the previous 12 months. However, takings from these establishments increased by 1.4% to \$76.4 million. There were 22 establishments located

in North Canberra, comprising 48% of all establishments in the ACT, followed by South Canberra with 16 establishments (36%).

At 30 June 1996, there were 17 hotel, motel and guest house establishments available for tourists in Queanbeyan City. The average occupancy rate was 51.5%, a 7.5% increase on the previous period, with total takings increasing to \$5.7 million.

RETAIL CENSUS 1991-92

At 30 June 1992, there were 2,339 Shopfront Retailing locations in the ACT, employing 12% (18,670) of the Territory's total employment. These locations recorded turnover of \$1,793 million, representing \$6,149 per head of population and an increase of 22.2% from the last census in 1985-86.

At 30 June 1992, there were 236 Shopfront Retailing locations in Queanbeyan City which employed 1,712 people. During 1991-92 these locations recorded a turnover of \$163 million.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Results from the 1995 Survey of Motor Vehicle Use estimated 183,757 vehicles in the ACT, an increase of 3.1% since the 1993 Motor Vehicle Census. There were 156,617 passenger vehicles, representing 85% of all vehicles registered for road use. Light commercial vehicles accounted for a further 9.5% of vehicles; motor cycles 2.7%; rigid trucks 2%; and buses for less than 1%.

In May 1995, Belconnen (25.2%) had the highest proportion of motor vehicles, followed by Tuggeranong (24.0%), North Canberra (14.2%), Woden Valley (11.8%), South Canberra (10.0%), Weston Creek-Stromlo (8.1%) and Gungahlin-Hall (0.5%).

Comparable Motor Vehicle Census data are available at SLA (suburb) level as a statistical consultancy (see explanatory notes).

LABOUR MARKET

In June 1996, the ACT had a labour force of 168,046, an increase of 2,479 (1.5%) from June 1995. Of the 168,046 people in the labour force, 155,106 (92.3%) were employed either full-time or part-time with the remaining 12,940 (7.7%) unemployed. This compares with an unemployment rate of 6.7% in June 1995.

In June 1996, North Canberra had the highest unemployment rate at 9.8%, followed by South Canberra (8.2%), Belconnen (8.3%), Woden Valley (7.3%) and Tuggeranong (6.8%), with Weston Creek-Stromlo recording the lowest unemployment rate of 6.4%.

In June 1996, Queanbeyan City had a labour force of 13,983, a decrease of 192 (1.4%) from June 1995 and registered an unemployment rate of 8.2%, up from the 7% reported in June 1995.

BUILDING APPROVALS

During 1995-96 there were 2,846 buildings approved in the ACT, a decrease of 787 (21.7%) from 1994-95. The majority of building approvals occurred in Gungahlin-Hall (31.4%), followed by Belconnen (21.8%), Tuggeranong (15.7%), North Canberra (11.4%), South Canberra (8.7%), Woden Valley (7.9%) and Weston Creek-Stromlo (3.2%).

The value of building approvals in the ACT was \$767.3 million, up \$159 million (26.1%) from the previous year. North Canberra had the highest value of building approvals at \$299.4 million (39.0%), followed by South Canberra \$207.9 million (27.1%), Gungahlin-Hall \$120.5 million (15.7%), Belconnen \$62 million (8.1%), Woden Valley \$32.1 million (4.2%) and Weston Creek-Stromlo \$8.2 million (1.0%).

During 1995-96 there were 2,150 dwelling units created in the ACT, a decrease of 571 (21.0%) from 1994-95. The majority of dwelling units created occurred in Gungahlin-Hall (44.2%), followed by North Canberra (20.8%), South Canberra (14.6%), Belconnen (11.9%), Tuggeranong (6.7%), Woden Valley (1.3%) and Weston Creek-Stromlo (0.5%).

EDUCATION

In August 1996, there were 4,281 enrolments in 81 government preschools in the ACT, consisting of 2,228 (52%) males and 2,053 (48%) females. Over the last 12 months, preschool enrolments declined by 148 (3.3%) students. Tuggeranong had the highest number of preschool enrolments accounting for 40.3% (1,724) of all government preschool enrolments. Belconnen accounted for 23.6% (1,010 students), Woden Valley (8.9%), North Canberra (8.4%), South Canberra (7.9%), Weston Creek (6.1%) and Gungahlin-Hall (4.4%).

In August 1996, the ACT Government school system had 98 schools with 39,940 students enrolled (20,263 males and 19,577 females), accounting for 65% of enrolments in all ACT schools. This represented a 0.42% (170 students) decrease since August 1995 when 40,110 students were enrolled. Primary schools accounted for 55.3% of all enrolments, while high school and secondary college enrolments accounted for 27.6% and 16.1% respectively. Tuggeranong (30.9%) and Belconnen (28.4%) had the highest proportion of enrolments, followed by North Canberra (11.4%), South Canberra (9.9%), Woden Valley (9.5%), Weston Creek-Stromlo (6.9%) and Gungahlin-Hall (1.5%).

In August 1996, the ACT non-government school system had 42 schools with 21,444 students enrolled (11,023 males and 10,421 females), accounting for 35% of enrolments in all ACT schools. This represents a 2% (420 students) increase from August 1995 when 21,024 students were enrolled in the non-government system. As a percentage of non-government enrolments, Catholic schools had 75.4%, followed by Anglican schools (17.3%) and other non-government schools (7.3%). South Canberra (25.8%) and Tuggeranong (23.6%) had the largest number of non-government students, followed by Belconnen (18.7%), North Canberra (15.9%), Woden Valley (11.5%), Weston Creek-Stromlo (3.7%) and Gungahlin-Hall (0.8%).

In August 1996, there were 4,602 student enrolments for schools in Queanbeyan City. Of these, 3,958 students (86%) were enrolled in six government schools with the remaining 644 (14%) in one non-government primary school.

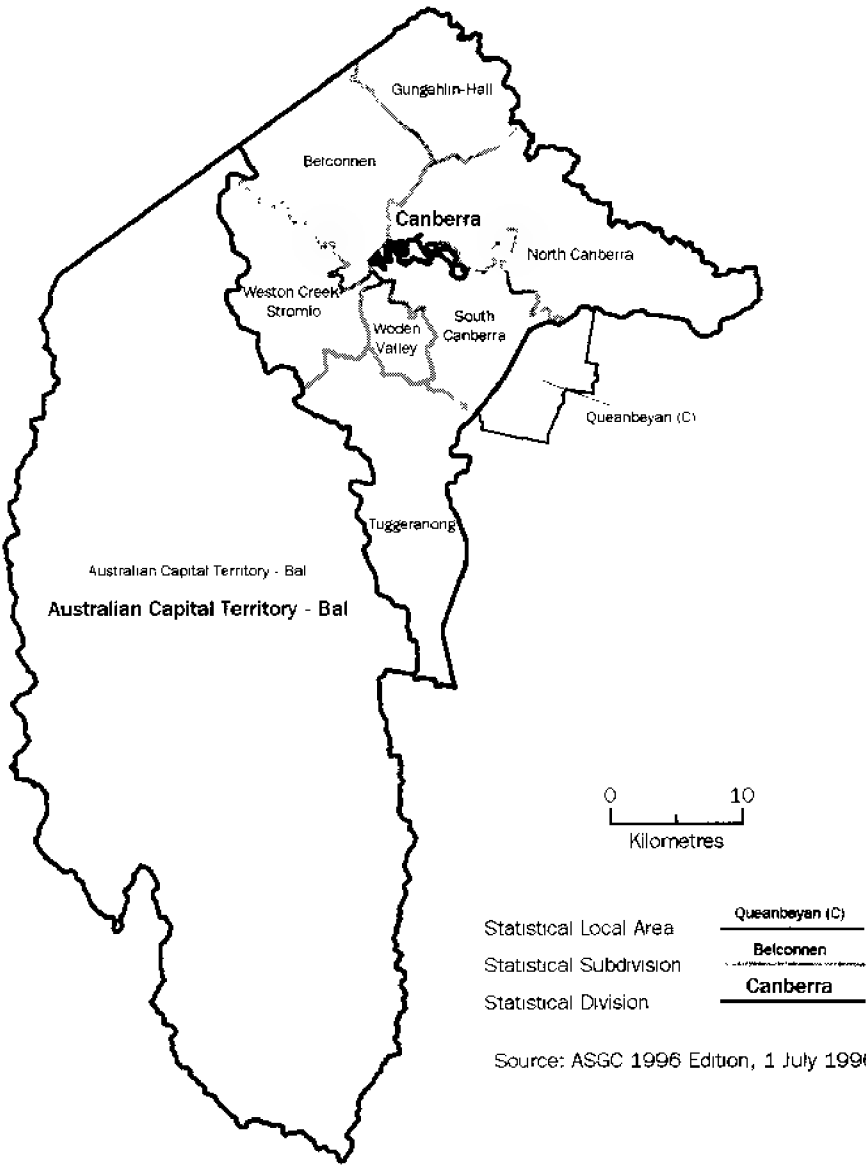
ELECTRICITY AND WATER CONSUMPTION

The total electricity consumption in the ACT in 1995-96 was 2,200 gigawatt hours (GWh) (down 1.3% from 1994-95), of which 45.6%

was consumed by the residential sector while the remaining 54.4% was used by the industrial and commercial sectors. Consumption varied across the subdivisions in the 12 months to 1996. Belconnen (28.2%) and Tuggeranong (26.9%) recorded the highest level of domestic consumption while North Canberra (34.7%) and South Canberra (27.4%) recorded the highest commercial consumption.

The total water consumption in the ACT in 1995-96 was 27,176 millilitres (ML), down 13.9% from the 31,553 ML recorded in 1995-96. The fall in water consumption was due to a structural change in pricing policy (i.e. user pays), a greater encouragement to conserve water resources and a higher than usual rainfall in 1995-96. Tuggeranong (29.5%) and Belconnen (26.8%) recorded the highest level of water consumption in the ACT while South Canberra (110.6 kilolitres per capita) and Woden Valley (95.4 kilolitres per capita) recorded the highest water consumption per capita.

1.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS —
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



1.2

ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

Particulars	Unit	North Canberra ¹	Belconnen ²	Woden Valley	Weston Creek- Stromlo ³	Tuggeranong	South Canberra	Gungahlin- Hall ⁵	Australian Capital Territory Balance	Australian Capital Territory Total	Quean- beyan
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	206.88	129.76	28.61	104.06	161.51	86.52	90.62	1 543.73	2 351.69	34.84
Population density 30 June 1999											
Urban area	persons/sq km	6 899	71 360	1 148	81 577	91 397	10 385	11 574	—	121 045	..
Total area	persons/sq km	185	670	1 150	240	554	259	132	0.3	131	..
Estimated resident population At 30 June 1995											
Males	no.	19 511	43 544	16 645	12 732	44 773	11 052	4 721	220	153 198	14 330
Females	no.	18 949	43 446	16 475	12 425	43 884	11 036	4 480	171	150 866	13 743
Persons	no.	38 460	86 990	33 120	25 157	88 657	22 088	9 201	391	304 064	28 073
Age distribution											
0-4 years	no.	1 992	5 483	1 911	1 312	9 232	1 212	1 379	27	22 548	2 405
5-14 years	no.	3 782	12 586	3 671	2 921	16 999	2 680	1 167	68	43 874	3 989
15-19 years	no.	3 528	8 193	2 153	2 099	6 292	1 554	389	26	24 234	2 159
20-54 years	no.	20 911	50 257	17 938	14 656	51 129	11 069	5 971	217	172 148	15 742
55-64 years	no.	3 113	5 785	3 817	2 272	2 797	1 898	183	23	19 888	1 816
65 years or more	no.	5 134	4 686	3 630	1 897	2 208	3 675	112	30	21 372	1 962
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	38 460	86 990	33 120	25 157	88 657	22 088	9 201	391	304 064	28 073
Total persons at 30 June 1996	no.	38 424	86 986	32 876	25 016	89 467	22 380	11 971	391	307 511	26 680
ABS business register counts of location, June 1996											
Employment size for all industries											
n.a.	no.	—	—	—	5	—	1	2	58	66	4
Less than 5	no.	1 724	1 737	1 019	522	1 494	1 881	313	92	8 781	844
5-9	no.	566	395	289	93	220	656	107	14	2 341	237
10-19	no.	319	183	129	46	91	272	34	12	1 086	122
20-49	no.	208	97	64	17	55	159	16	6	622	64
50-99	no.	65	30	30	5	20	70	6	3	229	21
100+	no.	85	28	28	3	15	55	4	2	220	11
Total counts of location	no.	2 967	2 470	1 559	691	1 895	3 094	482	187	13 345	1 303
By type of industry											
Agriculture forestry and fishing	no.	11	16	6	12	3	15	12	102	177	29
Mining	no.	6	4	—	—	—	4	1	1	16	2
Manufacturing	no.	31	31	25	8	46	143	70	3	357	131
Electricity gas and water supply	no.	1	2	3	1	1	4	1	1	14	7
Construction	no.	128	409	143	110	471	228	66	2	1 557	228
Wholesale trade	no.	54	73	43	15	49	348	70	1	653	121
Retail trade	no.	473	503	362	101	300	559	80	24	2 402	230
Accommodation cafes and restaurant	no.	247	113	68	25	43	135	11	13	655	75
Transport and storage	no.	82	86	39	30	71	99	21	—	428	94
Communication services	no.	18	13	9	4	10	20	4	—	78	10

For footnotes see end of table.

1.2

ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS — continued

Particulars	Unit	North Canberra ¹	Belconnen ²	Woden Valley	Weston Creek— Stromlo ³	Tuggeranong	South Canberra ⁴	Gungahlin— Hall's	Australian Capital Territory Balance	Australian Capital Territory Total	Quean- beyan
<i>By type of industry — continued</i>											
Finance and insurance	no.	264	76	67	16	54	120	6	—	603	33
Property and business services	no.	705	540	334	205	477	716	77	14	3 068	169
Government administration and defence	no.	162	15	39	2	7	91	1	—	317	18
Education	no.	78	106	48	27	64	64	7	7	401	20
Health and community services	no.	331	217	207	71	150	245	12	—	1 233	60
Cultural and recreation services	no.	126	96	52	19	50	87	18	16	464	28
Personal and other services	no.	250	170	114	45	99	216	25	3	922	48
Total all industries	—	2 967	2 470	1 559	691	1 895	3 094	482	187	13 345	1 303
<i>Tourist accommodation, June 1996</i>											
Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities											
Establishments	no.	22	3	3	—	1	16	—	—	45	17
Guest rooms	no.	2 057	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	1 437	—	—	3 733	512
Bed spaces	no.	6 330	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	6 115	—	—	11 144	1 487
Room occupancy rate	%	66.1	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	61	—	—	62.7	51.5
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	43 922	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	29 903	—	—	76 435	5 712
<i>Holiday flats and units</i>											
Letting entities	no.	6	—	2	1	—	9	—	—	18	1
Flats and units	no.	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	—	798	n.p.
Bed spaces	no.	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	—	3 084	n.p.
Unit occupancy	%	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	—	70.0	n.p.
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	—	18 006	n.p.
<i>Caravan parks</i>											
Establishments	no.	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	2
Capacity (sites)	no.	n.p.	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—	1 074	n.p.
Site occupancy	%	n.p.	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—	39.1	n.p.
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	n.p.	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—	2 602	n.p.
<i>Retail, 1991-92</i>											
Establishments at 30 June	no.	609	469	372	93	251	474	68	3	2 339	236
Employment at 30 June	persons	5 118	3 975	3 127	796	2 600	2 735	306	13	18 670	1 712
Wages and salaries	\$'000	56 522	42 095	33 788	6 672	27 727	35 611	3 061	119	13 205 599	18 084
Turnover	\$'000	432 967	385 879	305 440	70 162	257 854	313 636	25 477	1 820	1 793 233	162 773

For footnotes see end of table.

1.2

ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS — continued

Particulars	Unit	North Canberra ¹	Belconnen ²	Woden Valley	Weston Creek— Stromlo ³	Tuggeranong	South Canberra ⁴	Gungahlin— Hall ⁵	Australian Capital Territory Balance	Australian Capital Territory Total	Queen- beyan
Motor vehicle census, May 1995											
Passenger vehicles	no.	21 586	40 509	19 014	13 024	38 011	14 906	520	4 268	156 617	12 977
Light commercial vehicles	no.	3 002	3 841	1 684	1 137	3 998	2 036	269	855	17 473	3 107
Trucks	no.	639	606	465	189	724	608	113	234	3 761	792
Buses	no.	102	92	50	32	57	497	21	34	921	61
Motor cycles	no.	692	1 220	480	418	1 315	351	49	302	4 985	422
Total vehicles	no.	26 021	46 268	21 693	14 800	44 105	18 398	972	5 693	183 757	17 359
Domestic electricity consumption, 1995-96 ¹⁵											
Electricity consumption	MWh	110 763	283 120	123 743	83 377	270 411	107 497	25 159	n.a.	1 004 070	n.a.
Electricity consumption per capita	MWh/capita	2.88	3.25	3.75	3.32	3.04	4.83	2.38	n.a.	3.28	n.a.
Population 1995-96	average	38 442	86 988	32 998	25 087	89 062	22 234	10 586	—	305 788	—
Commercial electricity consumption, 1995-96 ¹⁵											
Electricity consumption	MWh	414 399	196 528	119 044	21 578	90 428	327 697	26 219	n.a.	1 195 893	n.a.
Electricity consumption per capita	MWh/capita	10.78	2.26	3.61	0.86	1.02	14.74	2.48	n.a.	3.91	n.a.
Domestic water consumption, 1995-96 ¹⁵											
Water consumption	ML	3 104	7 294	3 147	2 365	8 007	2 460	799	n.a.	27 176	n.a.
Water consumption per capita	KL/capita	80.7	83.9	95.4	94.3	89.9	110.6	75.5	n.a.	88.9	n.a.

¹ Central Canberra abolished. SLAs split between North Canberra and South Canberra. Outer Canberra SSD abolished. Component SLAs transferred to North Canberra, South Canberra, Weston Creek Stromlo and Gungahlin-Hall SSDs.

² Part (Black Mountain) transferred from Belconnen — SSD Balance to Acton in North Canberra.

³ Created from previous Weston Creek SSD and Stromlo SLA from Outer Canberra SSD.

⁴ Created from part of Central Canberra. Also includes SLAs of Harman, Hume, Jerrabomberra, Oaks Estate, Pialligo, Symonston and a small part of Majura from Outer Canberra SSD.

⁵ New SSD created from part of Outer Canberra.

⁶ Excludes the rural suburbs of Kowen and Majura.

⁷ Excludes the rural suburbs of Belconnen SSD Balance.

⁸ Excludes the rural suburbs of Stromlo and Weston Creek-Stromlo SSD Balance.

⁹ Excludes the rural suburbs of Tuggeranong SSD Balance.

¹⁰ Excludes the rural suburbs of Jerrabomberra and Symonston.

¹¹ Excludes the rural suburbs of Gungahlin Hall SSD Balance.

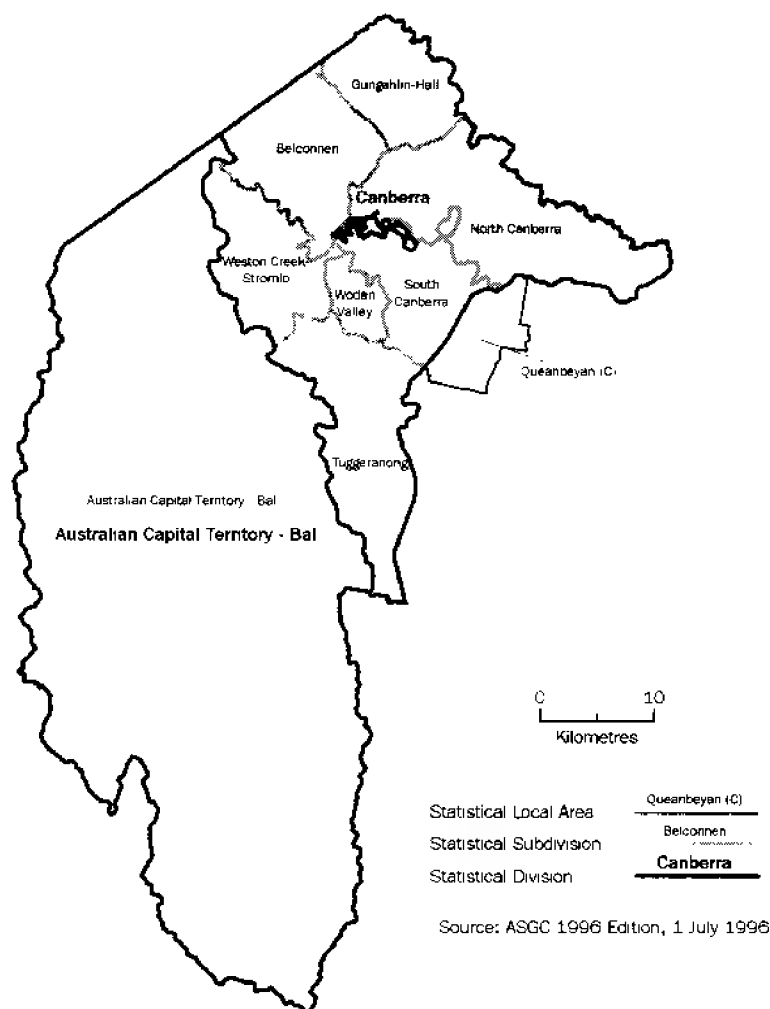
¹² Excludes all rural suburbs stated in footnotes 6 to 11 including ACT Remainder

¹³ Total includes unknowns not classified elsewhere.

¹⁴ Total includes Jervis Bay.

¹⁵ Source: ACTEW Corporation Limited.

2.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of North Canberra covers an area of some 206.9 square kilometres, comprising 8.8% of the total area of the ACT.

At 30 June 1996, the preliminary estimated resident population of North Canberra was 38,424, a 0.1% decline from the 38,460 recorded at 30 June 1995, and a 0.9% decline from the 40,249 recorded at 30 June 1991. During the year, North Canberra experienced the third highest population decline after Woden Valley (-0.7%) and Weston Creek-Stromlo (-0.6%).

Several suburbs in North Canberra recorded population growth over the year to 30 June 1996. These included Braddon (up 254 people or 13.2%) and Ainslie (up 38 people or 0.8%). Such increases were the result of medium density housing developments. The suburb of Turner recorded the largest population decrease of 120 persons or 5.8%, followed by Reid (down 60 persons or 3.7%) and Downer (down 60 persons or 1.7%).

The median age of the North Canberra population at 30 June 1995 was 32 years, 1.4 years greater than the ACT median age of 30.6 years. The 0-14 years population was estimated at 5,774 (15.0% of the North Canberra population), the 15-64 years population was 27,552 (71.6%) and the 65 years and over age group was 5,134 people (13.3%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0-14 age group were City (24.7%) and Watson (18.7%), in the 15-64 age group were Acton (98.0%) and Duntroon (88.9%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Braddon (21.2%) and Campbell (20.1%).

At 30 June 1996, North Canberra had a total population density of 186 persons per square kilometre, 55 persons higher than the ACT average.

In June 1996, North Canberra had a labour force of 22,302, comprising 13.3% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 9.8%. Unemployment rates were highest in Ainslie (13.4%), Watson (12.5%), Dickson and Hackett (each 12.2%), Lyneham (11.7%) and Acton (11.5%), while unemployment rates were lowest in City (2.3%), Duntroon (2.5%) and Majura (6.2%).

During 1995-96 there were 324 buildings approved in North Canberra, representing 11.4% of all building approvals in the ACT. The majority of building approvals occurred in City (16.4%), Ainslie (12.7%) and O'Connor (11.4%).

North Canberra had the highest value of building approvals in 1995-96 at \$299.4 million, 39.0% of all building approvals in the ACT. Russell (\$146.4 million or 48.9%) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by City (\$48.9 million or 16.3%).

During 1995-96 there were 448 dwelling units created in North Canberra, 20.8% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Braddon (46.0%), Turner (29.9%) and City (17.2%).

In August 1996, there were 14 government schools with 4,564 students enrolled in North Canberra. Primary school students accounted for 48% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (32.8%), secondary colleges (14.8%) and special schools (4.3%).

There were eight non-government schools with 3,411 students enrolled in North Canberra in August 1996. Primary school students accounted for 32.7% of all enrolments, while high schools and secondary colleges accounted for 43.6% and 23.7% respectively.

2.2

NORTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Particulars	Unit	Acton	Ainslie	Braddon	Campbell	City	Dickson	Downer
Year first settled	year	1913	1926	1922	1958	n.a	1958	1961
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	9.33	3.55	1.41	3.13	1.42	1.58	1.63
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	188	1 316	1 541	980	256	1 196	2 021
Census count ²								
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	2 330	4 634	2 430	3 253	297	2 056	3 523
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	42	1 965	1 049	1 323	9	841	1 519
Median household income range	\$	70 001–80 000	30 001–35 000	16 001–20 000	40 001–50 000	40 001–50 000	35 001–40 000	30 001–35 000
Estimated resident population								
At 30 June 1995								
Males	no.	900	2 173	967	1 510	198	933	1 680
Females	no.	850	2 454	954	1 544	167	961	1 680
Persons	no.	1 750	4 627	1 921	3 054	365	1 894	3 360
Age distribution								
0–4 years	no.	5	243	118	144	31	88	132
5–14 years	no.	21	524	124	363	59	129	261
15–19 years	no.	753	252	76	154	63	90	271
20–54 years	no.	949	2 510	1 032	1 451	192	1 036	1 861
55–64 years	no.	13	320	164	328	5	256	387
65 years or more	no.	9	778	407	614	15	295	448
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	1 750	4 627	1 921	3 054	365	1 894	3 360
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ⁴	no.	1 750	4 665	2 175	3 064	365	1 885	3 303
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ⁵	%	–0.5	–0.7	1.3	–2.0	18.5	–1.8	–2.3
Median age 30 June 1995								
Male	years	21.1	35.1	34.4	41.5	22.9	36.2	35.8
Female	years	20.1	36.1	41.2	41.6	21.1	38.5	36.3
Persons	years	20.6	35.6	37.2	41.6	21.9	37.2	36.0
Vital statistics								
Births, 1995								
Males	no.	1	32	13	11	1	8	23
Females	no.	1	23	12	13	—	9	19
Persons	no.	2	55	25	24	1	17	42
Deaths, 1995								
Males	no.	1	21	10	9	—	10	8
Females	no.	—	17	7	9	1	6	5
Persons	no.	1	38	17	18	1	16	13
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	2	17	8	6	—	1	29
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶								
Labour force	no.	835	2 322	1 323	1 676	516	1 127	2 020
Unemployment rate	%	11.5	13.4	7.6	8.0	2.3	12.2	11.6
Building, 1995–96								
Number of building approvals	no.	17	41	23	28	53	27	12
Dwelling units created	no.	—	10	206	2	77	—	1
Value of building approvals	\$'000	17 254	2 604	17 680	4 201	48 947	14 826	394
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷								
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	5	2	6	2	18	3	—
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸								
Centres	no.	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
Enrolments	no.	—	62	—	18	—	—	40
Schools, August 1996 ⁹								
Government	no.	—	2	1	2	—	1	—
Non-government	no.	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
Government students								
Primary school	no.	—	727	—	334	—	—	—
High school	no.	—	—	71	729	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	11	—	—	646	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	727	82	1 063	—	646	—
Non-government students								
Primary school	no.	—	—	—	244	—	55	—
High school	no.	—	—	719	—	—	649	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	219	—	—	588	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	—	938	244	—	1 292	—
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰								
Government	no.	4	541	117	277	18	166	315
Non-government	no.	—	129	38	162	25	68	130

For footnotes refer to page 49.

2.2

NORTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

Particulars	Unit	Duntroon	Hackett	Kowen	Lyneham	Majura	O'Connor	Reid
Year first settled	year	1914	1963	...	1958	n.a	1948	1927
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	2.44	1.95	77.21	5.48	86.93	4.12	0.94
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	801	1 533	1	758	4	1 150	1 705
Census count ²								
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	1 889	3 050	48	4 245	340	4 875	1 604
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	139	1 267	12	1 775	59	2 168	810
Median household income range	\$	40 001–50 000	35 001–40 000	40 001–50 000	35 001–40 000	50 001–60 000	30 001–35 000	25 001–30 000
Estimated resident population								
At 30 June 1995								
Males	no.	1 459	1 500	25	2 101	214	2 308	788
Females	no.	491	1 494	22	2 088	135	2 457	875
Persons	no.	1 950	2 994	47	4 189	349	4 765	1 663
Age distribution								
0–4 years	no.	64	179	1	213	14	300	109
5–14 years	no.	147	318	16	520	21	527	155
15–19 years	no.	734	191	1	309	24	251	106
20–54 years	no.	990	1 461	28	2 433	276	2 605	964
55–64 years	no.	10	384	—	323	8	327	102
65 years or more	no.	5	461	1	391	6	755	227
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	1 950	2 994	47	4 189	349	4 765	1 663
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ⁴	no.	1 950	2 982	47	4 153	349	4 737	1 602
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ⁵	%	-0.1	-1.6	-1.2	-0.5	—	-1.1	0.3
Median age 30 June 1995								
Male	years	20.5	35.8	..	32.8	26.8	35.1	32.9
Female	years	19.2	40.0	..	33.5	23.5	34.2	33.4
Persons	years	20.2	38.0	..	33.1	24.9	34.6	33.2
Vital statistics								
Births, 1995								
Males	no.	9	16	..	20	5	33	10
Females	no.	5	14	..	20	—	27	14
Persons	no.	14	30	—	40	5	60	24
Deaths, 1995								
Males	no.	1	9	—	28	—	12	3
Females	no.	—	7	—	23	1	8	7
Persons	no.	1	16	—	51	1	20	10
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1995 ⁶	no.	13	14	—	-11	4	40	14
Labour market, June quarter, 1995 ⁶								
Labour force	no.	1 669	1 673	..	2 423	289	2 524	822
Unemployment rate	%	2.5	12.2	..	11.7	6.2	8.0	8.0
Building, 1995–96								
Number of building approvals	no.	3	13	1	17	1	37	8
Dwelling units created	no.	—	1	—	1	—	13	1
Value of building approvals	\$'000	4 395	516	131	12 878	5 459	2 823	1 093
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷								
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	—	2	—	3	—	3	—
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸								
Centres	no.	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
Enrolments	no.	23	25	—	42	—	22	34
Schools, August 1996 ⁹								
Government	no.	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
Non-government	no.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Government students								
Primary school	no.	—	—	—	394	—	71	—
High school	no.	—	—	—	650	—	—	46
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	84	—
Total students	no.	—	—	—	1 044	—	155	66
Non-government students								
Primary school	no.	—	—	—	137	—	197	—
High school	no.	—	—	—	104	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	—	—	241	—	197	—
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰								
Government	no.	62	302	—	349	12	475	123
Non-government	no.	18	136	—	198	40	133	51

For footnotes refer to page 49.

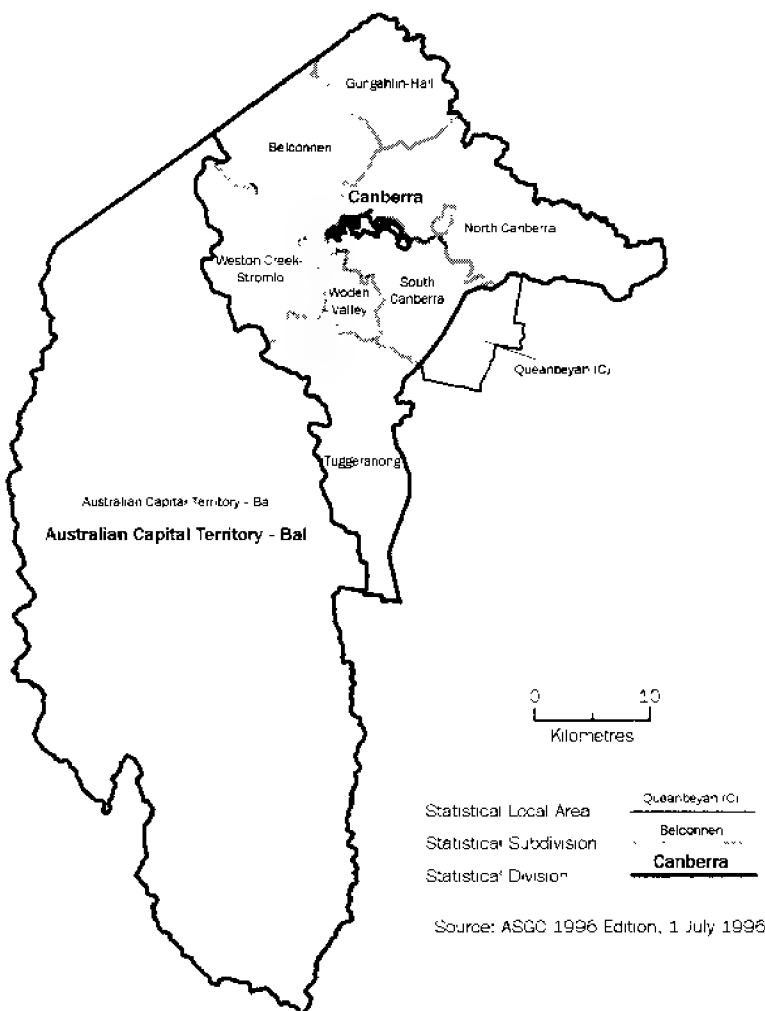
2.2

NORTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — continued

Particulars	Unit	Russell	Turner	Watson	Total North Canberra	Proportion of Territory %
Year first settled	year	1930	1940	1961	..	..
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	0.54	1.55	3.68	206.88	8.80
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	9	1 221	951	186	..
Census count ²						
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	—	2 087	3 836	40 047	21.9
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	—	1 019	1 446	15 443	24.2
Median household income range	\$	—	20 001–25 000	40 001–50 000	..	..
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1995						
Males	no.	3	1 019	1 733	19 511	12.7
Females	no.	2	994	1 781	18 949	12.6
Persons	no.	5	2 013	3 514	38 460	12.6
Age distribution						
0–4 years	no.	—	112	239	1 992	8.8
5–14 years	no.	—	179	418	3 782	8.6
15–19 years	no.	—	94	159	3 528	14.6
20–54 years	no.	5	1 218	1 900	20 911	12.1
55–64 years	no.	—	100	386	3 113	15.7
65 years or more	no.	—	310	412	5 134	24.0
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	5	2 013	3 514	38 460	12.6
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ^p	no.	5	1 896	3 496	38 424	12.5
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ^p	%	—	-2.5	-1.2	-0.9	..
Median age 30 June 1995						
Male	years	28.8	33.9	34.1	31.7	..
Female	years	30.0	34.3	35.1	32.4	..
Persons	years	29.2	34.1	34.6	32.0	..
Vital statistics						
Births, 1995						
Males	no.	—	11	24	217	9.5
Females	no.	—	13	14	184	8.7
Persons	no.	—	24	38	401	9.1
Deaths, 1995						
Males	no.	—	7	12	131	22.1
Females	no.	—	8	7	106	20.3
Persons	no.	—	15	19	237	21.3
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	—	1	4.8
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	—	9	19	165	5.0
Labour market, June quarter, 1995 ⁶						
Labour force	no.	..	1 028	2 055	22 302	13.3
Unemployment rate	%	..	8.4	12.5	9.8	..
Building, 1995–96						
Number of building approvals	no.	8	24	11	324	11.4
Dwelling units created	no.	—	134	2	448	20.8
Value of building approvals ⁷	\$'000	146 400	19 348	451	299 400	39.0
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷						
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	1	—	—	45	19.8
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸						
Centres	no.	—	1	1	11	13.6
Enrolments	no.	—	47	47	360	8.4
Schools, August 1996 ⁹						
Government	no.	—	2	1	14	14.3
Non-government	no.	—	—	2	8	19.0
Government students						
Primary school	no.	—	308	360	2 194	9.9
High school	no.	—	—	—	1 496	13.6
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	677	10.6
Special school	no.	—	113	—	197	47.4
Total students	—	—	421	360	4 564	11.4
Non-government students						
Primary school	no.	—	—	484	1 117	10.6
High school	no.	—	—	15	1 487	18.3
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	807	28.9
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	499	3 411	15.91
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰						
Government	no.	—	156	296	3 213	8.2
Non-government	no.	—	45	146	1 319	7.0

For footnotes refer to page 49.

3.1

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS —
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN

The statistical subdivision of Belconnen covers an area of some 131.4 square kilometres, comprising 5.6% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of Belconnen remained relatively stable over the year to 30 June 1996 (86,990 persons), but was 2.8% lower than the 89,519 persons recorded at 30 June 1991. However, over the 12 months to 30 June 1996, Dunlop (a new suburb) and Holt both experienced population increases of 460 persons (150%) and 180 persons (4%) respectively. The suburb of Charnwood recorded the largest population decrease of 79 persons or 2.2%, followed by Macquarie (down 51 persons or 2.0%), Page (down 45 persons or 1.7%) and Wentangera (down 41 persons or 1.4%).

The median age of the Belconnen population at 30 June 1995 was 30.4 years. The 0–14 years population was estimated at 18,069 (20.8% of the Belconnen population), the 15–64 years population was 64,235 (73.8%) and the 65 years and over age group was 4,686 people (5.4%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Charnwood (29.7%), Florey (27.6%) and McKellar (26.6%), in the 15–64 age group were Belconnen Town Centre (87.5%) and Bruce (80.8%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Aranda (10.0%), Scullin (9.8%) and Cook (9.6%).

At 30 June 1996, Belconnen had a total population density of 670 persons per square kilometre, 539 persons higher than the ACT average of 131 persons per square kilometre.

In June 1996, North Canberra had a labour force of 48,490, comprising 28.9% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 8.3%. Unemployment rates were highest in Charnwood (10.7%), Spence (9.7%), Fraser and Flynn (both 9.4%) and Macgregor and Florey (both 9.3%).

During 1995–96 there were 620 buildings approved in Belconnen, representing 21.8% of all building approvals in the ACT. The majority of building approvals occurred in Holt (19.5%), Dunlop (15.0%) and Kaleen (6.6%).

The value of building approvals in Belconnen was \$62 million in 1995–96, comprising 8.1% of all building approvals in the ACT. Bruce (\$14.2 million or 23.0%) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Holt (\$13.6 million or 21.9%), Belconnen Town Centre (\$10.6 million or 17.1%) and Dunlop (\$9.3 million or 15.0%).

During 1995–96 there were 255 dwelling units created in Belconnen, 11.9% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Holt (48.2%) and Dunlop (37.6%).

In August 1996, there were 30 government schools with 11,323 students enrolled in Belconnen. Primary school students accounted for 53.5% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (30.7%), secondary colleges (15.1%) and special schools (0.6%).

There were eight non-government schools with 4,018 students enrolled in Belconnen in August 1996. Primary school students accounted for 55.6% of all enrolments, while high schools and secondary colleges accounted for 36.8% and 7.5% respectively.

3.2

BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Particulars	Unit	Aranda	Belconnen Town Centre	Bruce	Charn- wood	Cook	Dunlop	Evatt
Year first settled	year	1967	1979	1983	1973	1968	..	1973
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	1.56	3.58	6.61	1.86	1.58	3.70	3.06
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	1 683	754	329	1 869	1 940	207	2 096
Census count ²								
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	2 657	2 141	2 045	3 643	3 058	11	6 360
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	939	1 113	387	1 182	1 343	11	1 978
Median household income range	\$	50 001- 60 000	30 001- 35 000	60 001- 70 000	35 001- 40 000	40 001- 50 000	11	40 001- 50 000
Estimated resident population								
At 30 June 1995								
Males	no.	1 319	1 275	1 061	1 703	1 539	158	3 247
Females	no.	1 339	1 431	1 153	1 845	1 565	149	3 213
Persons	no.	2 658	2 706	2 214	3 548	3 104	307	6 460
Age distribution								
0-4 years	no.	119	120	93	341	168	32	469
5-14 years	no.	298	109	235	712	254	40	1 184
15-19 years	no.	193	188	480	302	185	8	579
20-54 years	no.	1 462	2 059	1 227	1 916	1 877	224	3 710
55-64 years	no.	319	122	82	139	321	2	326
65 years or more	no.	267	108	97	138	299	1	192
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	2 658	2 706	2 214	3 548	3 104	307	6 460
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ⁴	no.	2 630	2 698	2 176	3 469	3 069	767	6 414
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ⁵	%	-1.7	3.9	3.2	1.6	1.1	..	-0.9
Median age 30 June 1995								
Males	years	34.5	26.8	24.3	25.6	32.8	26.1	29.1
Females	years	38.8	26.0	22.6	27.2	36.7	25.8	29.6
Persons	years	36.5	26.5	23.4	26.5	34.5	26.0	29.3
Vital statistics								
Births, 1995								
Males	no.	14	11	2	27	17	—	50
Females	no.	7	12	3	21	14	—	49
Persons	no.	21	23	5	48	31	—	99
Deaths, 1995								
Males	no.	20	1	4	6	8	—	8
Females	no.	17	1	6	3	6	—	3
Persons	no.	37	2	10	9	14	—	11
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	-16	21	-5	39	17	—	88
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶								
Labour force	no.	1 508	1 714	1 193	1 748	2 041	—	3 460
Unemployment rate	%	8.0	5.4	7.4	10.7	6.8	—	7.9
Building, 1995-96								
Number of building approvals	no.	18	24	21	9	9	93	26
Dwelling units created	no.	—	—	14	1	1	96	—
Value of building approvals	\$'000	866	10 582	14 225	432	345	9 283	843
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷								
Persons killed	no.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	1	20	5	3	..	—	—
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸								
Centres	no.	1	—	—	1	1	—	2
Enrolments	no.	49	—	—	58	25	—	87
Schools, August 1996 ⁹								
Government	no.	1	1	—	1	1	—	2
Non-government	no.	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Government students								
Primary school	no.	372	—	—	266	155	—	710
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	828	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	372	828	—	266	155	—	710
Non-government students								
Primary school	no.	215	—	—	247	—	—	570
High school	no.	—	—	620	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	303	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	215	—	923	247	—	—	570
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰								
Government	no.	270	154	154	609	274	85	934
Non-government	no.	142	26	93	160	97	37	545

For footnotes refer to page 49.

3.2

BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — continued

Particulars	Unit	Florey	Flynn	Fraser	Giralang	Hawker	Higgins	Holt
Year first settled	year	1980	1973	1975	1975	1972	1969	1972
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	2.76	2.10	2.42	2.44	1.94	1.67	3.30
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	2 073	1 876	1 060	1 659	1 591	2 113	1 449
Census count ²								
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	5 440	4 143	2 584	4 031	3 274	3 628	4 349
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	1 788	1 267	735	1 247	1 222	1 233	1 544
Median household income range	\$	40 001–50 000	50 001–60 000	50 001–60 000	40 001–50 000	40 001–50 000	40 001–50 000	40 001–50 000
Estimated resident population								
At 30 June 1995								
Males	no.	2 880	1 977	1 340	2 062	1 587	1 791	2 300
Females	no.	2 857	1 979	1 250	2 009	1 537	1 780	2 291
Persons	no.	5 737	3 956	2 590	4 071	3 124	3 571	4 591
Age distribution								
0–4 years	no.	530	212	107	251	161	245	329
5–14 years	no.	1 051	592	510	645	249	401	625
15–19 years	no.	409	394	350	448	384	256	348
20–54 years	no.	3 336	2 294	1 426	2 351	1 754	2 153	2 694
55–64 years	no.	213	312	115	232	317	281	260
65 years or more	no.	198	152	82	144	259	235	335
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	5 737	3 956	2 590	4 071	3 124	3 571	4 591
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ⁴	no.	5 712	3 931	2 567	4 052	3 092	3 538	4 775
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ⁴	%	0.2	–1.9	–1.0	0.8	–2.0	–1.5	0.7
Median age 30 June 1995								
Males	years	28.3	31.5	26.9	29.9	32.7	31.6	29.7
Females	years	28.7	33.7	30.1	31.7	36.2	33.0	32.5
Persons	years	28.5	32.6	28.4	30.7	34.3	32.2	31.1
Vital statistics								
Births, 1995								
Males	no.	62	28	9	30	12	24	35
Females	no.	26	19	14	18	14	24	30
Persons	no.	88	47	23	48	26	48	65
Deaths, 1995								
Males	no.	8	7	4	5	10	7	10
Females	no.	4	4	4	2	5	5	11
Persons	no.	12	11	8	7	15	12	21
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	76	36	15	41	11	36	44
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶								
Labour force	no.	3 005	2 271	1 400	2 200	1 942	2 140	2 532
Unemployment rate	%	9.3	9.4	9.4	7.9	7.7	8.6	8.8
Building, 1995–96								
Number of building approvals	no.	31	25	20	24	24	11	121
Dwelling units created	no.	—	—	—	—	2	—	123
Value of building approvals	\$	882	1 516	738	729	1 576	244	13 588
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷								
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	2	—	—	1	2	2	4
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸								
Centres	no.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	no.	97	46	41	44	25	48	50
Schools, August 1996 ⁹								
Government	no.	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
Non-government	no.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government students								
Primary school	no.	415	303	286	267	255	251	291
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	744	—	594
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	885	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
Total students	no.	415	303	286	267	1 884	251	952
Non-government students								
Primary school	no.	616	—	—	—	—	—	—
High school	no.	859	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	1 475	—	—	—	—	—	—
Students home suburbs counts ¹⁰								
Government	no.	780	646	419	650	357	455	611
Non-government	no.	452	296	157	157	149	130	162

For footnotes refer to page 49.

3.2

BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — continued

Particulars	Unit	Kaleen	Latham	McKellar	Macgregor	Macquarie	Meiba	Page
Year first settled	year	1976	1971	1984	1972	1967	1972	1968
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	6.03	2.73	4.30	2.46	1.70	2.31	1.32
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	1 451	1 555	725	1 684	1 498	1 605	2 033
Census count ²								
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	8 690	4 310	2 973	4 271	2 633	3 422	2 582
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	2 651	1 411	858	1 265	988	1 269	997
Median household income range	\$	40 001–50 000	40 001–50 000	40 001–50 000	40 001–50 000	35 001–40 000	40 001–50 000	35 001–40 000
Estimated resident population								
At 30 June 1995								
Males	no.	4 424	2 171	1 576	2 114	1 312	1 898	1 344
Females	no.	4 316	2 128	1 551	2 065	1 289	1 805	1 389
Persons	no.	8 740	4 299	3 127	4 179	2 601	3 703	2 733
Age distribution								
0–4 years	no.	484	313	207	228	138	187	203
5–14 years	no.	1 459	665	624	649	348	476	308
15–19 years	no.	865	380	271	462	184	410	186
20–54 years	no.	5 047	2 468	1 787	2 382	1 423	2 192	1 615
55–64 years	no.	506	251	146	275	282	266	175
65 years or more	no.	379	222	92	183	226	172	246
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	8 740	4 299	3 127	4 179	2 601	3 703	2 733
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ^p	no.	8 746	4 246	3 118	4 134	2 550	3 703	2 688
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ^p	%	-0.9	-1.1	0.2	-1.6	-1.8	0.6	-0.3
Median age 30 June 1995								
Male	years	31.9	28.3	31.0	28.7	31.9	29.0	30.9
Female	years	32.0	31.5	31.4	31.2	35.1	31.4	31.8
Persons	years	31.9	30.1	31.2	29.9	33.7	29.9	31.3
Vital statistics								
Births, 1995								
Males	no.	52	38	21	27	18	25	25
Females	no.	50	30	16	27	14	22	22
Persons	no.	102	68	37	54	32	47	47
Deaths, 1995								
Males	no.	12	6	2	6	4	8	4
Females	no.	7	3	—	3	4	3	11
Persons	no.	19	9	2	9	8	11	15
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	83	59	35	45	24	36	32
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶								
Labour force	no.	4 618	2 457	1 591	2 346	1 568	2 042	1 584
Unemployment rate	%	8.1	9.0	8.0	9.3	7.7	8.6	7.4
Building, 1995–96								
Number of building approvals	no.	41	6	13	15	10	16	21
Dwelling units created	no.	2	—	—	—	—	3	13
Value of building approvals	\$'000	1 208	181	261	482	568	905	1 056
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷								
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	9	1	—	1	1	1	1
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸								
Centres	no.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	no.	86	70	41	49	22	44	24
Schools, August 1996 ⁹								
Government	no.	3	1	—	1	2	3	—
Non-government	no.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Government students								
Primary school	no.	649	293	—	353	188	226	—
High school	no.	701	—	—	—	785	656	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—	414	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	1 350	293	—	353	973	1 296	—
Non-government students								
Primary school	no.	381	—	—	—	—	—	207
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	381	—	—	—	—	—	207
Students home suburbs counts ¹⁰								
Government	no.	1 359	611	433	707	326	500	277
Non-government	no.	462	230	157	237	95	137	90

For footnotes refer to page 49.

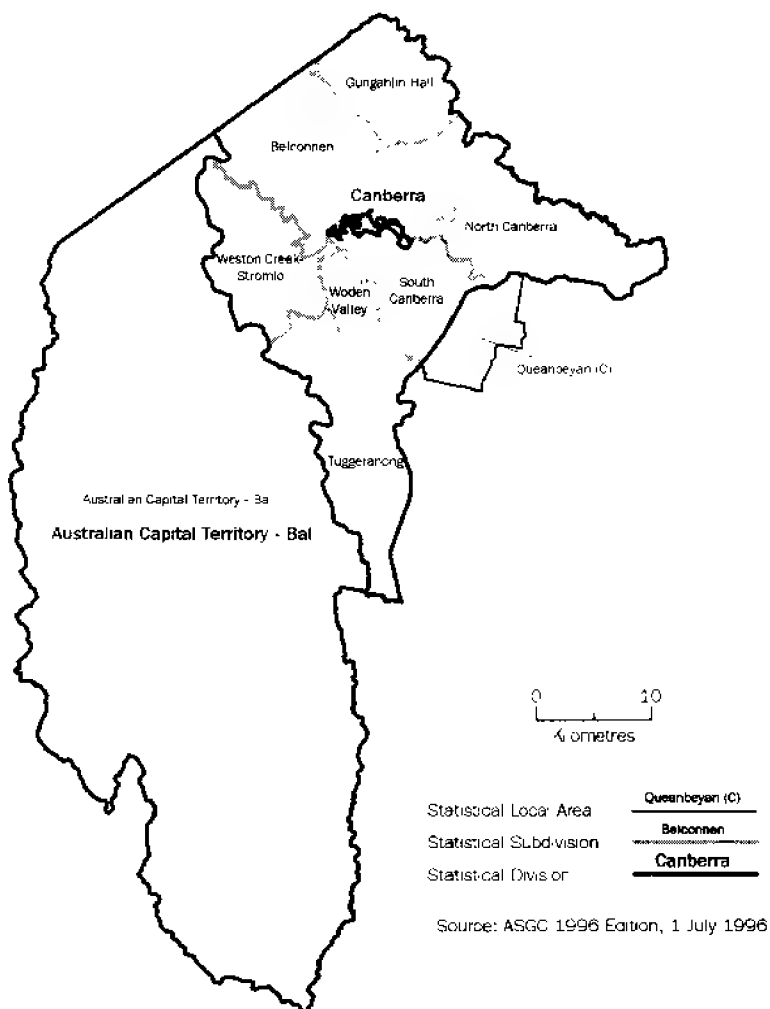
3.2

BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

Particulars	Unit	Scullin	Spence	Weetangera	Belconnen SSD Balance	Total Belconnen	Proportion of Territory %
Year first settled	year	1969	1974	1970	..	..	..
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	1.43	1.52	1.58	65.80	129.76	5.52
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	2 068	1 945	1 850	1	670	..
Census count ²							
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	3 167	3 082	2 940	74	85 497	30.6
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	1 251	968	955	21	28 612	29.0
Median household income range	\$	35 001– 40 000	40 001– 50 000	50 001– 60 000	50 001– 60 000	..	..
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1995							
Males	no.	1 473	1 476	1 479	38	43 544	28.4
Females	no.	1 487	1 492	1 491	35	43 446	28.8
Persons	no.	2 960	2 968	2 970	73	86 990	28.6
Age distribution							
0–4 years	no.	248	207	91	—	5 483	24.3
5–14 years	no.	339	427	375	11	12 586	28.7
15–19 years	no.	239	390	276	6	8 193	33.8
20–54 years	no.	1 585	1 630	1 595	50	50 257	29.2
55–64 years	no.	258	187	395	3	5 785	29.1
65 years or more	no.	291	127	238	3	4 686	21.9
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	2 960	2 968	2 970	73	86 990	28.6
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ^p	no.	2 949	2 960	2 929	73	86 986	28.3
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ^p	%	–2.3	–1.9	–1.4	–0.8	–0.6	..
Median age 30 June 1995							
Male	years	28.8	28.7	37.2	35.7	29.7	..
Female	years	32.1	30.2	39.5	30.8	31.1	..
Persons	years	30.1	29.4	38.3	33.5	30.4	..
Vital statistics							
Births, 1995							
Males	no.	24	15	5	4	575	25.1
Females	no.	24	19	8	1	484	22.8
Persons	no.	48	34	13	5	1 059	24.0
Deaths, 1995							
Males	no.	4	5	4	—	153	25.8
Females	no.	7	1	7	—	117	22.5
Persons	no.	11	6	11	—	270	24.2
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	—	—	6	28.6
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	37	28	2	5	789	23.9
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶							
Labour force	no.	1 783	1 620	1 727	..	48 490	28.9
Unemployment rate	%	8.1	9.7	7.8	..	8.3	..
Building, 1995–96							
Number of building approvals	no.	9	10	23	—	620	21.8
Dwelling units created	no.	—	—	—	—	255	11.9
Value of building approvals	\$'000	464	298	689	—	61 962	8.1
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷							
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	1	33.3
Persons injured	no.	—	1	—	—	55	24.2
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸							
Centres	no.	1	1	1	—	23	28.4
Enrolments	no.	35	44	25	—	1 010	23.6
Schools, August 1996 ⁹							
Government	no.	1	1	1	—	30	30.6
Non-government	no.	—	—	—	—	8	19.0
Government students							
Primary school	no.	289	212	282	—	6 063	27.4
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	3 480	31.6
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	1 713	26.7
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	67	16.1
Total students	no.	289	212	282	—	11 323	28.4
Non-government students							
Primary school	no.	—	—	—	—	2 236	21.2
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	1 479	18.2
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	303	10.9
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	—	—	—	4 018	18.7
Students home suburb count ¹⁰							
Government	no.	361	498	403	—	11 873	30.4
Non-government	no.	126	200	169	—	4 506	23.8

For footnotes refer to page 49.

4.1

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS —
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN

The statistical subdivision of Woden Valley covers an area of some 28.61 square kilometres, comprising only 1.2% of the total area of the ACT.

Over the 12 months to 30 June 1996 the population of Woden Valley declined by 0.7% from 33,100 persons to 32,900, and was 3.1% lower than the 33,921 persons recorded at 30 June 1991. The greatest declines were observed in the suburbs of Farrer (down 110 or 2.8%), Isaacs (down 50 or 1.5%) and Chifley (down 40 or 1.8%). The suburbs of O'Malley (up 26 persons or 3.2%), Phillip (up 21 persons or 1.2%) and Garran (up 20 persons) experienced the only population increases in Woden Valley.

The median age of the Woden Valley population at 30 June 1995 was 36 years, 5.4 years greater than the ACT median age of 30.6 years. The 0-14 years population was estimated at 5,582 (16.9% of the

Woden Valley population). the 15–64 years population was 23,908 (72.2%) and the 65 years and over age group was 3,630 people (11.0%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were O'Malley (24.7%) and Isaacs (20.2%), in the 15–64 age group were Phillip (84.5%) and Lyons (75.2%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Pearce (15.2%) and Mawson (13.7%).

At 30 June 1996, Woden Valley had a total population density of 1,148 persons per square kilometre.

In June 1996, Woden Valley had a labour force of 19,693, comprising 11.7% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 7.3%. Unemployment rates were highest in Chifley (16.2%) and Lyons (14.0%) and lowest in O'Malley (3.5%) and Isaacs (4.9%).

In 1995–96 there were 224 buildings approved in Woden Valley, comprising 7.9% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest proportion of building approvals were in Curtin (14.3%) and Phillip (13.4%).

The value of building approvals in Woden Valley was \$32.1 million in 1995–96, representing 4.2% of all building approvals in the ACT. Phillip (\$15.2 million or 47.4%) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by O'Malley (\$4.4 million or 13.6%) and Garran (\$4.0 million or 12.5%).

During 1995–96 there were 28 dwelling units created in Woden Valley, 1.3% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in O'Malley (82.1%).

In August 1996, there were 11 government schools with 3,777 students enrolled in Woden Valley. Primary school students accounted for 62.1% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (19.8%), secondary colleges (16.4%) and special schools (1.6%).

There were five non-government schools with 2,469 students enrolled in Woden Valley in August 1996. Primary school students accounted for 52.3% of all enrolments, while high schools and secondary colleges accounted for 34.3% and 13.4% respectively.

4.2

WODEN VALLEY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Particulars	Unit	Chiffley	Curtin	Farrer	Garran	Hughes	Isaacs	Lyons
Year first settled	year	1966	1964	1967	1966	1963	1987	1965
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	1.61	4.81	2.06	2.70	1.79	3.09	2.26
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	1 428	1 099	1 779	1 088	1 614	936	1 188
Census count ²								
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	2 539	5 402	3 701	3 370	2 921	2 426	2 842
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	1 067	2 118	1 315	1 108	1 194	859	1 461
Median household income range	\$	35 001–40 000	40 001–50 000	50 001–60 000	40 001–50 000	40 001–50 000	50 001–60 000	40 001–50 000
Estimated resident population								
At 30 June 1995								
Males	no.	1 191	2 677	1 848	1 446	1 463	1 463	1 398
Females	no.	1 145	2 626	1 915	1 468	1 466	1 470	1 299
Persons	no.	2 336	5 303	3 763	2 914	2 929	2 933	2 697
Age distribution								
0–4 years	no.	129	327	205	199	147	202	168
5–14 years	no.	263	615	412	350	388	391	189
15–19 years	no.	114	344	274	174	193	214	150
20–54 years	no.	1 304	2 796	2 005	1 536	1 426	1 678	1 574
55–64 years	no.	294	571	429	337	398	265	303
65 years or more	no.	232	650	438	318	377	183	313
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	2 336	5 303	3 763	2 914	2 929	2 933	2 697
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ^p	no.	2 293	5 286	3 657	2 934	2 887	2 888	2 684
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ^p	%	–2.8	–1.5	–1.3	–1.7	–1.5	2.8	–2.2
Median age June 1995								
Male	years	34.8	33.3	35.0	34.9	37.1	36.6	33.5
Female	years	38.2	37.2	39.4	38.0	37.3	36.0	37.0
Persons	years	36.3	35.2	37.5	36.5	37.2	36.3	34.7
Vital statistics								
Births, 1995								
Males	no.	11	32	21	26	21	12	11
Females	no.	17	15	22	13	10	19	24
Persons	no.	28	47	43	39	31	31	35
Deaths, 1995								
Males	no.	4	11	5	6	13	3	8
Females	no.	5	28	4	5	9	5	3
Persons	no.	9	39	9	11	22	8	11
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	19	8	34	28	9	23	24
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶								
Labour force	no.	1 522	3 091	2 196	1 761	1 620	1 717	1 714
Unemployment rate	%	16.2	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.7	4.9	14.0
Building, 1995–96								
Number of building approvals	no.	9	32	24	24	23	10	14
Dwelling units created	no.	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
Value of building approvals	\$'000	343	1 412	1 018	4 039	2 657	295	550
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷								
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Persons injured	no.	—	1	1	2	—	—	1
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸								
Centres	no.	1	2	1	1	1	—	1
Enrolments	no.	35	70	74	46	41	—	20
Schools, August 1996 ⁹								
Government	no.	1	1	1	2	1	—	1
Non-government	no.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Government students								
Primary school	no.	162	325	411	402	319	—	125
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	62	—	—	—
Total students	no.	162	325	411	464	319	—	—
Non-government students								
Primary school	no.	—	200	—	326	—	—	—
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	200	—	326	—	—	—
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰								
Government	no.	224	528	411	341	410	256	263
Non-government	no.	91	333	251	204	151	307	98

For footnotes refer to page 49.

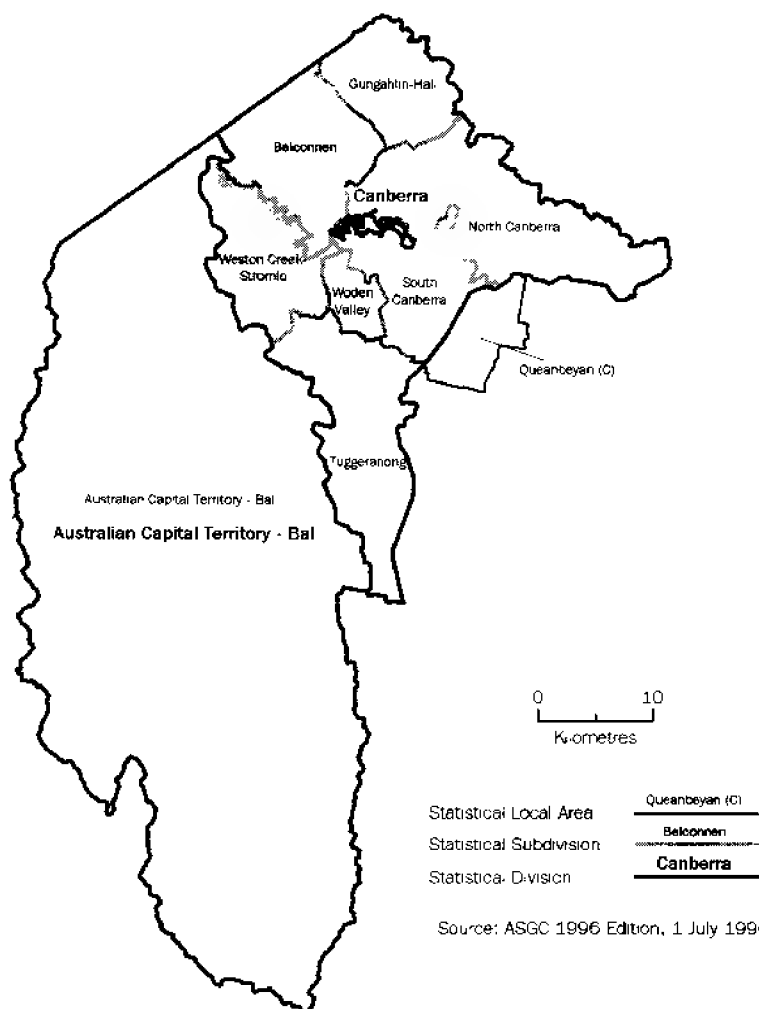
4.2

WODEN VALLEY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — continued

Particulars	Unit	Mawson	O'Malley	Pearce	Phillip	Torrens	Total Woden Valley	Proportion of Territory %
Year first settled	year	1967	1973	1967	1973	1967	..	..
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	2.06	2.61	1.74	2.58	1.33	28.61	1.21
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	1 343	326	1 430	700	1 760	1 149	..
Census count ²								
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	2 901	535	2 510	1 066	2 398	32 611	11.7
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	1 290	140	1 062	609	923	13 146	13.3
Median household income range	\$	35 001–40 000	60 001–70 000	40 001–50 000	40 001–50 000	40 001–50 000	..	..
Estimated resident population								
At 30 June 1995								
Males	no.	1 397	420	1 254	869	1 219	16 645	10.9
Females	no.	1 384	405	1 242	916	1 139	16 475	10.9
Persons	no.	2 781	825	2 496	1 785	2 358	33 120	10.9
Age distribution								
0–4 years	no.	136	53	123	91	131	1 911	8.5
5–14 years	no.	280	151	238	115	279	3 671	8.4
15–19 years	no.	177	80	125	136	172	2 153	8.9
20–54 years	no.	1 447	426	1 288	1 240	1 218	17 938	10.4
55–64 years	no.	360	70	342	133	315	3 817	19.2
65 years or more	no.	381	45	380	70	243	3 630	17.0
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	2 781	825	2 496	1 785	2 358	33 120	10.9
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ^p	no.	2 767	851	2 483	1 806	2 340	32 876	10.7
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ⁴	%	–1.7	9.7	–1.5	10.8	–1.7	–0.6	..
Median age 30 June 1995								
Male	years	38.7	32.3	37.4	28.7	37.0	34.9	..
Female	years	40.0	29.4	43.3	27.7	39.1	37.1	..
Persons	years	39.3	30.6	40.2	28.1	38.2	36.0	..
Vital statistics								
Births, 1995								
Males	no.	18	5	13	14	13	197	8.6
Females	no.	13	5	11	6	14	169	8.0
Persons	no.	31	10	24	20	27	366	8.3
Deaths, 1995								
Males	no.	8	2	8	2	6	76	12.8
Females	no.	5	—	4	—	1	69	13.2
Persons	no.	13	2	12	2	7	145	13.0
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	18	8	12	18	20	221	6.7
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶								
Labour force	no.	1 615	402	1 532	1 134	1 389	19 693	11.7
Unemployment rate	%	6.2	3.5	5.7	7.9	6.0	7.3	..
Building, 1995–96								
Number of building approvals	no.	16	25	9	30	8	224	7.9
Dwelling units created	no.	—	23	1	—	—	28	1.3
Value of building approvals	\$'000	557	4 363	1 315	15 233	338	32 118	4.2
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷								
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—	1	33.3
Persons injured	no.	3	—	—	4	—	12	5.3
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸								
Centres	no.	1	—	1	—	1	10	12.3
Enrolments	no.	47	—	23	—	24	380	8.9
Schools, August 1996 ⁹								
Government	no.	1	—	1	1	1	11	11.2
Non-government	no.	1	—	2	—	—	5	11.9
Government students								
Primary school	no.	231	—	—	—	372	2 347	10.6
High school	no.	—	—	748	—	—	748	6.8
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	620	—	620	9.7
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	62	14.9
Total persons	no.	231	—	748	620	372	3 777	9.5
Non-government students								
Primary school	no.	40	—	725	—	—	1 291	12.2
High school	no.	—	—	848	—	—	848	10.5
Secondary college	no.	—	—	330	—	—	330	11.8
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	no.	40	—	1 903	—	—	2 469	11.5
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰								
Government	no.	290	119	163	38	240	3 283	8.4
Non-government	no.	139	117	204	19	153	2 067	10.9

For footnotes refer to page 49.

5.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Weston Creek–Stromlo covers an area of some 104.06 square kilometres, comprising only 4.41% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of Weston Creek–Stromlo declined by 0.6% from 25,200 persons at 30 June 1995 to 25,000 at 30 June 1996, and was 8.3% lower than the 27,268 persons recorded at 30 June 1991. The suburbs of Waramanga (down 50 or 1.9%), Fisher (down 42 or 1.2%) and Stirling (down 30 or 1.3%) experienced the greatest population declines.

The median age of the Weston Creek–Stromlo population at 30 June 1995 was 34.8 years, 4.2 years greater than the ACT median age of 30.6 years. The 0–14 years population was estimated at 4,233 (16.8% of the Weston Creek–Stromlo population), the 15–64 years population was 19,027 (75.6%) and the 65 years and over age group was 1,897 people (7.5%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Stirling and Stromlo (both 20.0%) and Rivett (18.0%), in the 15–64 age group were Weston Creek (80.6%) and Fisher (80.4%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Waramanga (12.1%) And Weston (8.8%).

Western Creek–Stromlo had a total population density of 240 persons per square kilometre at 30 June 1996.

In June 1996, Weston Creek–Stromlo had a labour force of 15,142, comprising 9% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 6.4%. Unemployment rates were highest in Stromlo (8.7%) and lowest in Fisher (5.8%).

In 1995–96 there were 91 buildings approved in Weston Creek–Stromlo, comprising 3.2% of all building approvals in the ACT. Chapman and Weston Creek (each 18.7%), Duffy (14.3%) and Stirling (13.2%) had the highest number of buiding approvals.

The value of building approvals in Weston Creek–Stromlo was \$8.2 million in 1995–96, representing 1% of all building approvals in the ACT. Holder (\$3.4 million or 40.8%) and Weton Creek (\$1.7 million or 20.8%) had the highest value of building approvals.

During 1995–96 there were 10 dwelling units created in Weston Creek with the majority of dwelling units created in Fisher (70%).

In August 1996, there were seven government schools with 2,753 students enrolled in Weston Creek–Stromlo. Primary school students accounted for 51.1% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (35.1%) and secondary colleges (13.7%).

There were four non-government schools with 789 students enrolled in Weston Creek–Stromlo in August 1996. Primary school students accounted for 88.7% of all enrolments, while high schools accounted for the remaining 11.3%.

5.2

WESTON CREEK STROMLO STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Particulars	iUnit	Chapman	Duffy	Fisher	Holder	Rivett	Stirling	Stromlo
Year first settled	year	1973	1971	1970	1971	1970	1974	..
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	1.86	2.79	1.54	1.89	1.61	1.32	80.30
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	1 684	1 243	2 161	1 597	2 177	1 716	1
Census count ²								
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	3 135	3 549	3 286	3 078	3 729	2 331	233
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	992	1 238	1 181	1 105	1 309	734	55
Median household income range	\$	60 001-70 000	40 001-50 000	40 001-50 000	40 001-50 000	40 001-50 000	50 001-60 000	25 001-30 000
Estimated resident population								
At 30 June 1995								
Males	no.	1 588	1 721	1 723	1 532	1 801	1 173	62
Females	no.	1 546	1 720	1 651	1 467	1 742	1 127	43
Persons	no.	3 134	3 441	3 374	2 999	3 543	2 300	105
Age distribution								
0-4 years	no.	96	211	162	164	207	107	7
5-14 years	no.	373	395	296	356	432	352	14
15-19 years	no.	322	291	301	239	243	255	8
20-54 years	no.	1 735	2 029	2 055	1 739	2 147	1 329	59
55-64 years	no.	367	308	357	269	261	142	9
65 years or more	no.	241	207	203	232	253	115	8
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	3 134	3 441	3 374	2 999	3 543	2 300	105
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ^p	no.	3 126	3 473	3 332	3 021	3 506	2 270	105
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ^p	%	-1.3	-1.6	-0.9	-1.3	-2.3	-1.5	-1.6
Median age 30 June 1995								
Male	years	39.4	32.3	32.1	32.9	31.4	33.8	35.5
Female	years	42.2	34.1	36.2	37.7	35.5	33.4	30.9
Persons	years	41.2	33.2	34.0	35.4	33.2	33.6	33.2
Vital statistics								
Births, 1995								
Males	no.	12	27	17	18	22	10	1
Females	no.	18	20	17	12	21	9	—
Persons	no.	30	47	34	30	43	19	1
Deaths, 1995								
Males	no.	9	1	6	9	9	6	—
Females	no.	5	6	10	2	3	2	—
Persons	no.	14	7	16	11	12	8	—
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	16	40	18	19	31	11	1
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶								
Labour force	no.	1 799	2 128	2 087	1 824	2 152	1 255	104
Unemployment rate	%	6.4	6.2	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.9	8.7
Building, 1995-96								
Number of building approvals	no.	17	13	6	10	7	12	3
Dwelling units created	no.	1	—	7	—	—	—	1
Value of building approvals	\$'000	689	376	716	3 349	263	390	391
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷								
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸								
Centres	no.	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Enrolments	no.	50	50	—	—	54	—	—
Schools, August 1996 ⁹								
Government	no.	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Non-government	no.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Government students								
Primary school	no.	364	252	—	—	172	—	—
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—	378	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	364	252	—	—	172	378	—
Non-government students								
Primary school	no.	—	—	—	169	—	—	—
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	—	—	169	—	—	—
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰								
Government	no.	373	416	388	273	483	330	9
Non-government	no.	306	177	118	202	149	236	3

For footnotes refer to page 49.

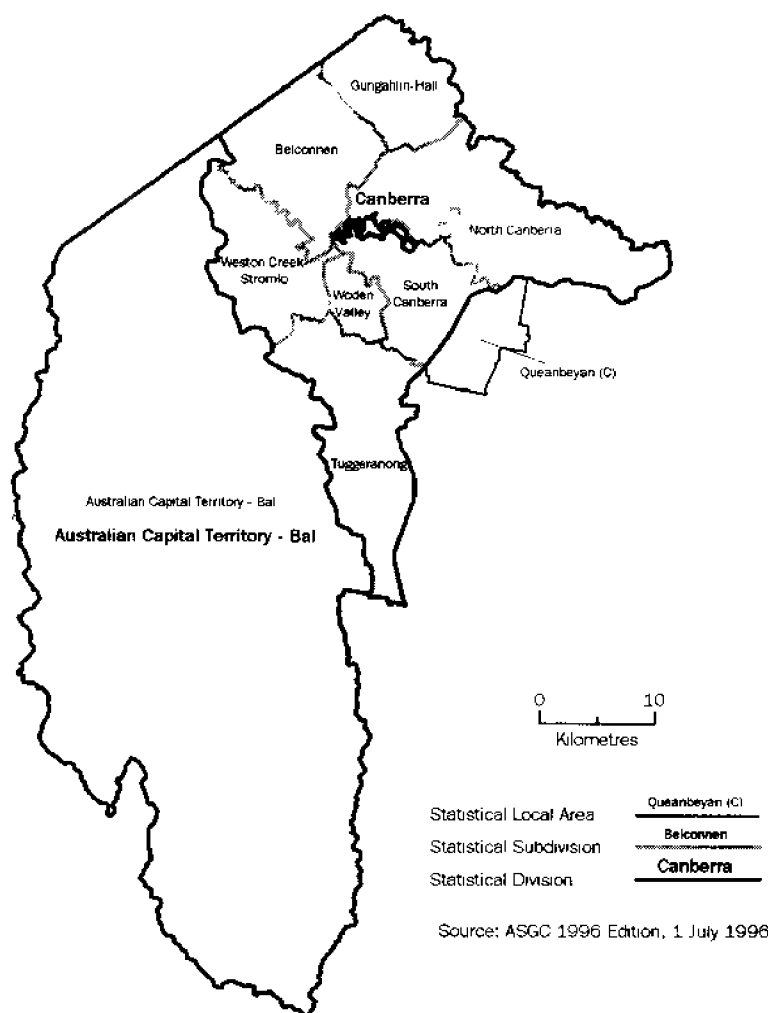
5.2

WESTON CREEK-STROMLO STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

Particulars	Unit	Waramanga	Weston	Weston Creek SSD Balance	Total Weston Creek-Stromlo	Proportion of Territory %
Year first settled	year	1969	1970	..	..	..
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	1.69	3.06	7.99	104.06	4.43
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	1 566	1 144	5	240	..
Census count ²						
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	2 926	3 648	34	25 716	9.2
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	1 131	1 364	14	9 068	9.2
Median household income range	\$	40 001– 50 000	40 001– 50 000	16 001– 20 000	..	..
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1995						
Males	no.	1 349	1 765	18	12 732	8.3
Females	no.	1 351	1 760	18	12 425	8.2
Persons	no.	2 700	3 525	36	25 157	8.3
Age distribution						
0–4 years	no.	155	200	3	1 312	5.8
5–14 years	no.	294	406	3	2 921	6.7
15–19 years	no.	177	259	4	2 099	8.7
20–54 years	no.	1 511	2 028	24	14 656	8.5
55–64 years	no.	236	322	1	2 272	11.4
65 years or more	no.	327	310	1	1 897	8.9
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	2 700	3 525	36	25 157	8.3
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ⁴	no.	2 650	3 497	36	25 016	8.1
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ⁵	%	–3	–1.9	—	–1.7	..
Median age 30 June 1995						
Male	years	33.7	32.8	..	33.0	.
Female	years	36.8	38.1	..	36.7	.
Persons	years	35.1	35.7	..	34.8	.
Vital statistics						
Births, 1995						
Males	no.	19	16	—	142	6.2
Females	no.	16	17	—	130	6.1
Persons	no.	35	33	—	272	6.2
Deaths, 1995						
Males	no.	8	10	—	58	9.8
Females	no.	8	17	—	53	10.2
Persons	no.	16	27	—	111	10.0
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	19	6	—	161	4.9
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶						
Labour force	no.	1 632	2 161	..	15 142	9.0
Unemployment rate	%	6.7	6.3	..	6.4	..
Building, 1995–96						
Number of building approvals	no.	5	17	1	91	3.2
Dwelling units created	no.	1	—	—	10	0.5
Value of building approvals	\$'000	276	1 711	49	8 210	1.0
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷						
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	1	33.3
Persons injured	no.	—	6	—	9	4.0
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸						
Centres	no.	1	1	—	5	11.9
Enrolments	no.	69	40	—	263	6.1
Schools, August 1996 ⁹						
Government	no.	2	1	—	7	7.1
Non-government	no.	1	2	—	4	9.5
Government students						
Primary school	no.	392	228	—	1 408	6.4
High school	no.	967	—	—	967	8.8
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	378	5.9
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	1 359	228	—	2 753	6.9
Non-government students						
Primary school	no.	316	215	—	700	6.6
High school	no.	—	89	—	89	1.1
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	316	304	—	789	3.7
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰						
Government	no.	303	361	—	2 936	7.5
Non-government	no.	101	177	—	1 469	7.8

For footnotes refer to page 49.

6.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Tuggeranong covers an area of some 161.51 square kilometres, comprising 6.85% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of Tuggeranong increased from 88,700 persons at 30 June 1995 to 89,500 at 30 June 1996, making it the most populated subdivision in the ACT. The suburbs of Condor (up 338 or 13.3%), Gordon (up 331 or 5.8%), Banks (up 211 or 6.7%), Bonython (up 148 or 4.4%) and Greenway (up 36 or 3.9%) all experienced population gains. The suburbs of Wanniasa (down 138 persons or 1.5%), Isabella Plains (down 111 persons or 2.3%), Chisholm (down 93 persons or 1.5%), Gilmore (down 54 persons or 1.6%) and Gowrie (down 42 persons or 1.1%) experienced population declines.

The median age of the Tuggeranong population at 30 June 1995 was 27.6 years, three years lower than the ACT median age of 30.6 years. The 0–14 years population was estimated at 26,231 (29.6% of the

Tuggeranong population), the 15–64 years population was 60,218 (67.9%) and the 65 years and over age group was 2,208 people (2.5%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Gilmore (35.9%), Theodore (35.7%) and Chisholm (35.2%). in the 15–64 age group were Kambah (73.8%) and Greenway (71.9%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Wanniasa (4.3%), Fadden (3.7%) and Kambah (3.6%).

At 30 June 1996, Tuggeranong had a total population density of 554 persons per square kilometre.

In June 1996, Tuggeranong had a labour force of 44,641, comprising 26.6% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 6.8%. Unemployment rates were highest in Kambah (8.4%) and Richardson (8.2%) and lowest in Monash (3.3%) and Fadden (4.0%).

In 1995–96 there were 446 buildings approved in Tuggeranong, comprising 15.7% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest proportion of building approvals were in Kambah (18.4%) and Condor (15.0%).

The value of building approvals in Tuggeranong was \$37.2 million in 1995–96, representing 4.8% of all building approvals in the ACT. Condor (\$10.4 million or 28.1%) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Kambah (\$7.6 million or 20.6%).

During 1995–96 there were 145 dwelling units created in Tuggeranong, 6.7% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Condor (49.0%).

In August 1996, there were 25 government schools with 12,351 students enrolled in Tuggeranong. Primary school students accounted for 61.1% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (25.2%) and secondary colleges (13.7%).

There were eight non-government schools with 5,057 students enrolled in Tuggeranong in August 1996. Primary school students accounted for 67.6% of all enrolments, while high schools and secondary colleges accounted for the remaining 28.6% and 3.8% respectively.

6.2

TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Particulars	Unit	Banks	Bonython	Calwell	Chisholm	Conder
Year first settled	year	1991	1989	1986	1982	1991
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	2.25	2.90	3.89	3.10	4.54
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	1 503	1 209	1 541	2 001	634
Census count ²						
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	13	2 317	5 349	6 071	13
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	13	866	1 854	1 882	13
Median household income range	\$	13	40 001–50 000	40 001–50 000	40 001–50 000	13
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1995						
Males	no.	1 571	1 708	3 043	3 157	1 336
Females	no.	1 598	1 648	2 909	3 139	1 201
Persons	no.	3 169	3 356	5 952	6 296	2 537
Age distribution						
0–4 years	no.	539	465	877	711	448
5–14 years	no.	479	574	1 116	1 507	288
15–19 years	no.	86	175	286	384	86
20–54 years	no.	2 025	1 994	3 415	3 413	1 655
55–64 years	no.	25	76	158	143	46
65 years or more	no.	15	72	100	138	14
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	3 169	3 356	5 952	6 296	2 537
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ⁴	%	3 380	3 504	5 999	6 203	2 875
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ⁴	%	..	7.7	2.1	–0.5	..
Median age 30 June 1995						
Male	years	25.0	27.5	28.4	27.1	25.8
Female	years	25.1	26.8	26.8	26.7	25.7
Persons	years	25.1	27.1	27.6	26.9	25.7
Vital statistics						
Births, 1995						
Males	no.	62	35	87	51	49
Females	no.	72	52	82	49	51
Persons	no.	134	87	169	100	100
Deaths, 1995						
Males	no.	4	2	3	4	2
Females	no.	1	1	2	2	2
Persons	no.	5	3	5	6	4
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	1	1	1	1	1
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	129	84	164	94	96
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶						
Labour force	no.	..	1 778	3 580	3 317	..
Unemployment rate	%	..	5.5	6.3	7.7	..
Building, 1995–96						
Number of building approvals	no.	12	15	31	38	67
Dwelling units created	no.	3	1	6	1	71
Value of building approvals ⁷	\$'000	526	693	2 198	1 458	10 437
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷						
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	—	2	2	—	—
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸						
Centres	no.	—	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	no.	—	99	136	85	149
Schools, August 1996 ⁹						
Government	no.	—	1	2	2	2
Non-government	no.	—	—	1	—	1
Government students						
Primary school	no.	—	384	450	500	506
High school	no.	—	—	757	793	276
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	384	1 207	1 293	782
Non-government students						
Primary school	no.	—	—	466	—	602
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	—	466	—	602
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰						
Government	no.	415	539	881	1 136	457
Non-government	no.	123	162	533	447	229

For footnotes refer to page 49.

6.2

TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — continued

Particulars	Unit	Fadden	Gilmore	Gordon	Gowrie	Greenway
Year first settled	year	1981	1985	1990	1981	1988
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	3.11	2.05	4.44	1.93	5.35
Population density 30 June 1996	no.	1 217	1 610	1 372	1 917	181
Census count ²						
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	3 317	3 158	713	3 789	401
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	942	947	260	1 109	190
Median household income range	\$	50 001–60 000	40 001–50 000	50 001–60 000	50 001–60 000	40 001–50 000
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1995						
Males	no.	1 908	1 656	2 886	1 928	514
Females	no.	1 869	1 692	2 869	1 817	418
Persons	no.	3 777	3 348	5 756	3 745	932
Age distribution						
0–4 years	no.	209	401	1 039	247	86
5–14 years	no.	784	801	906	786	158
15–19 years	no.	333	199	205	283	65
20–54 years	no.	2 151	1 808	3 506	2 163	574
55–64 years	no.	160	69	73	157	31
65 years or more	no.	140	70	26	109	18
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	3 777	3 348	5 756	3 745	932
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ^p	no.	3 779	3 294	6 087	3 703	968
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ^p	%	1.5	0.1	53.6	–1.1	18.3
Median age 30 June 1995						
Male	years	31.3	29.2	25.7	31.6	28.8
Female	years	33.1	27.2	25.1	32.1	26.1
Persons	years	32.4	28.0	25.4	31.9	27.5
Vital statistics						
Births, 1995						
Males	no.	20	34	106	21	8
Females	no.	16	27	82	27	8
Persons	no.	36	61	188	48	16
Deaths, 1995						
Males	no.	2	2	2	2	2
Females	no.	3	1	4	2	—
Persons	no.	5	3	6	4	2
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	1	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	31	58	182	44	14
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶						
Labour force	no.	1 985	1 661	3 142	1 982	614
Unemployment rate	%	4.0	7.9	7.0	4.6	7.7
Building, 1995–96						
Number of building approvals	no.	12	14	36	11	4
Dwelling units created	no.	—	—	19	—	—
Value of building approvals	\$'000	404	539	3 250	448	2 505
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷						
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	—	—	3	2	2
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸						
Centres	no.	1	1	1	1	—
Enrolments	no.	60	121	150	75	—
Schools, August 1996 ⁹						
Government	no.	1	1	1	1	1
Non-government	no.	—	—	—	1	—
Government students						
Primary school	no.	554	640	468	368	—
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	848
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	554	640	468	368	848
Non-government students						
Primary school	no.	—	—	—	821	—
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	—	—	821	—
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰						
Government	no.	581	636	813	628	86
Non-government	no.	415	245	461	442	55

For footnotes refer to page 49.

6.2

TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

Particulars	Unit	Isabella Plains	Kambah	Macarther	Monash	Oxley
Year first settled	year	1985	1974	1983	1978	1985
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	2.50	11.34	1.30	3.41	1.09
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	1 877	1 603	1 337	1 720	1 985
Census count ²						
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	4 283	17 590	1 453	4 009	2 123
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	1 443	5 626	422	1 235	647
Median household income range	\$	40 001–50 000	40 001–50 000	50 001–60 000	40 001–50 000	40 001–50 000
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1995						
Males	no.	2 384	9 217	873	2 926	1 021
Females	no.	2 410	8 883	857	2 877	1 140
Persons	no.	4 794	18 100	1 730	5 803	2 161
Age distribution						
0–4 years	no.	650	1 180	165	517	213
5–14 years	no.	938	2 927	406	1 286	482
15–19 years	no.	212	1 748	143	442	180
20–54 years	no.	2 757	10 730	944	3 312	1 152
55–64 years	no.	150	871	37	121	69
65 years or more	no.	87	644	35	125	65
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	4 794	18 100	1 730	5 803	2 161
Total persons at 30 June 1996p	no.	4 683	18 172	1 740	5 868	2 157
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996p	%	1.2	–0.3	2.3	7.0	–0.3
Median age 30 June 1995						
Male	years	28.7	30.2	26.7	26.8	25.9
Female	years	27.4	30.5	30.2	27.6	27.9
Persons	years	27.9	30.3	28.7	27.2	27.0
Vital statistics						
Births, 1995						
Males	no.	44	111	17	55	16
Females	no.	51	124	11	46	16
Persons	no.	95	235	28	101	32
Deaths, 1995						
Males	no.	4	16	2	2	—
Females	no.	3	16	—	3	3
Persons	no.	7	32	2	5	3
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	—	—	1
Natural increase, 1996 ⁵	no.	88	203	26	96	29
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶						
Labour force	no.	2 611	9 910	836	2 916	1 160
Unemployment rate	%	6.9	8.4	4.2	3.3	7
Building, 1995–96						
Number of building approvals	no.	19	82	11	17	9
Dwelling units created	no.	—	27	—	17	—
Value of building approvals	\$'000	1 008	7 637	292	1 673	403
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷						
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	1	8	—	1	1
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸						
Centres	no.	1	4	1	1	—
Enrolments	no.	106	259	43	111	—
Schools, August 1996 ⁹						
Government	no.	1	5	—	1	—
Non-government	no.	1	1	—	—	—
Government students						
Primary school	no.	477	1 179	—	462	—
High school	no.	—	644	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	477	1 823	—	462	—
Non-government students						
Primary school	no.	—	554	—	—	—
High school	no.	482	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	194	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	676	554	—	—	—
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰						
Government	no.	694	2 723	322	859	275
Non-government	no.	273	1 497	204	659	195

For footnotes refer to page 49.

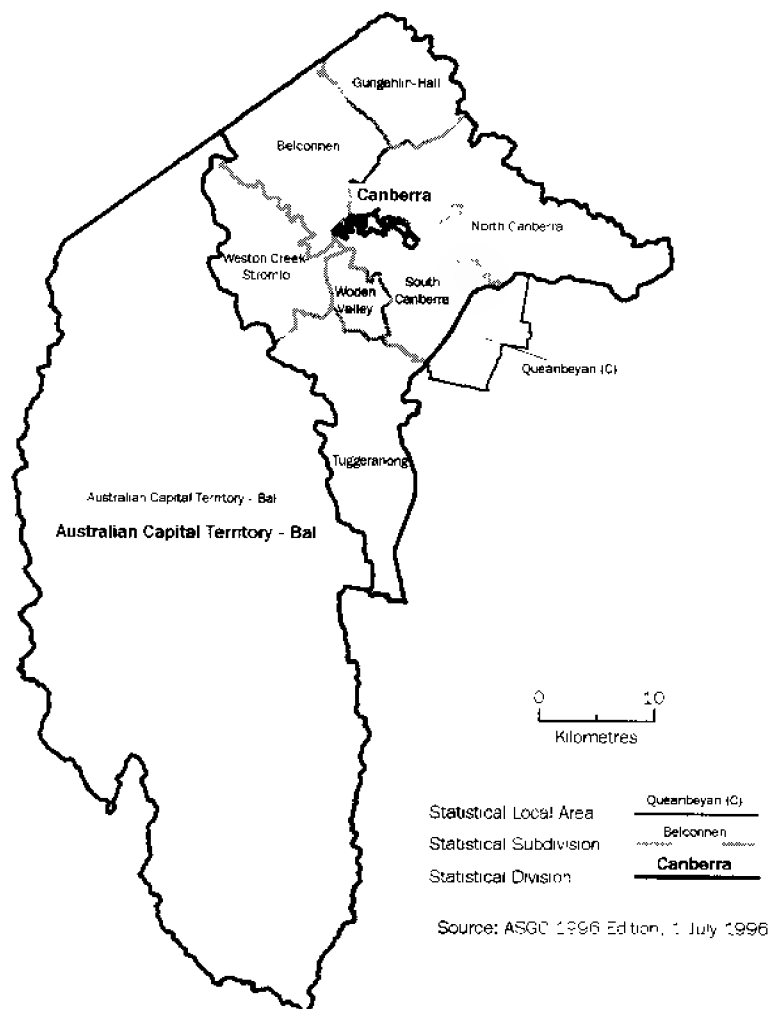
6.2

TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — continued

Particulars	Unit	Richardson	Theodore	Wanniassa	Tuggeranong SSD Balance	Total of Tuggeranong	Proportion of Territory %
Year first settled	year	1981	1988	1975	..	..	..
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	2.24	3.14	5.40	97.55	161.51	6.87
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	1 630	1 280	1 717	1	554	..
Census count ²							
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	3 509	3 653	9 745	109	71 589	25.6
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	1 084	1 231	3 002	57	22 797	23.1
Median household income range	\$	40 001– 50 000	40 001– 50 000	40 001– 50 000	40 001– 50 000	..	..
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1995							
Males	no.	1 862	2 037	4 676	70	44 773	29.2
Females	no.	1 783	1 991	4 730	53	43 884	29.1
Persons	no.	3 645	4 028	9 406	123	88 657	29.2
Age distribution							
0–4 years	no.	330	647	488	20	9 232	40.9
5–14 years	no.	927	792	1 832	10	16 999	38.7
15–19 years	no.	261	223	980	1	6 292	26.0
20–54 years	no.	1 956	2 238	5 255	81	51 129	29.7
55–64 years	no.	83	84	442	2	2 797	14.1
65 years or more	no.	88	44	409	9	2 208	10.3
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	3 645	4 028	9 406	123	88 657	29.2
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ^P	no.	3 651	4 013	9 268	123	89 467	29.1
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ^P	%	–0.2	1.7	–1.8		3.8	..
Median age 30 June 1995							
Male	years	25.1	27.5	28.6	35.0	27.7	..
Female	years	26.5	26.2	31.3	28.3	27.5	..
Persons	years	25.8	26.8	30.0	31.4	27.6	..
Vital statistics							
Births, 1995							
Males	no.	27	70	51	—	864	37.7
Females	no.	33	73	56	1	877	41.3
Persons	no.	60	143	107	1	1 741	39.4
Deaths, 1995							
Males	no.	6	3	13	—	71	12.0
Females	no.	3	1	13	—	60	11.5
Persons	no.	9	4	26	—	131	11.8
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	1	—	1	—	9	42.9
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	51	139	81	1	1 610	48.8
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶							
Labour force	no.	1 796	2 351	5 002	..	44 641	26.6
Unemployment rate	%	8.2	6.5	7.4	..	6.8	..
Building, 1995–96							
Number of building approvals	no.	11	21	35	1	446	15.7
Dwelling units created	no.	—	—	—	—	145	6.7
Value of building approvals	\$'000	291	664	2 207	524	37 158	4.8
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷							
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	1	1	10	—	34	15.0
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸							
Centres	no.	1	1	2	—	19	23.5
Enrolments	no.	93	92	145	—	1 724	40.3
Schools, August 1996 ⁹							
Government	no.	1	1	4	—	25	25.5
Non-government	no.	—	—	3	—	8	19.0
Government students							
Primary school	no.	347	365	844	—	7 544	34.1
High school	no.	—	—	640	—	3 110	28.3
Secondary college	no.	—	—	849	—	1 697	26.4
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	347	365	2 333	—	12 351	30.9
Non-government students							
Primary school	no.	—	—	974	—	3 417	32.4
High school	no.	—	—	964	—	1 446	17.8
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	194	7
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	—	1 938	—	5 057	23.6
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰							
Government	no.	722	636	1 517	—	13 946	35.7
Non-government	no.	266	147	833	—	7 186	38.0

For footnotes refer to page 49.

7.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of South Canberra covers an area of some 90.08 square kilometres, comprising 3.82% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of South Canberra increased from 22,100 persons at 30 June 1995 to 22,400 at 30 June 1996, an increase of 1.3% over the 12 month period. This was due to the development of medium density housing in Griffith (up 100 or 2.9%), Narrabundah (up 100 or 1.8%) and Kingston (up 52 or 3.2%). Barton (down 10 persons or 1.6%) was the only suburb to experience a decline in its population.

The median age of the South Canberra population at 30 June 1995 was 35 years, 4.4 years greater than the ACT median age of 30.6 years. The 0–14 years population was estimated at 3,892 (17.6% of the South Canberra population), the 15–64 years population was 14,521 (65.7%) and the 65 years and over age group was 3,675 people (16.6%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0-14 age group were Fyshwick (25.3%), Narrabundah (20.7%) and Red Hill (19.5%), in the 15-64 age group were Barton and Symonston (both 83.4%) and Harman (81.5%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Deakin (21.0%), Yarralumla and Griffith (both 18.7%) and Red Hill (18.4%).

At 30 June 1996, South Canberra had a total population density of 259 persons per square kilometre.

In June 1996, South Canberra had a labour force of 11,521, comprising 6.9% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 8.2%. Unemployment rates were highest in Narrabundah (14.4%) and Kingston (10.4%) and lowest in Barton (3.1%), Yarralumla (4.1%) and Deakin (4.3%).

In 1995-96 there were 248 buildings approved in South Canberra, comprising 8.7% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest proportion of building approvals were in Griffith (14.5%), Yarralumla (14.1%), Narrabundah (12.9%) and Deakin (11.7%).

The value of building approvals in South Canberra was \$207.9 million in 1995-96, representing 27.1% of all building approvals in the ACT. Symonston (\$98.8 million or 47.5%) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Griffith (\$16.9 million or 8.1%), Forrest (\$15.1 million or 7.2%), Fyshwick (\$14.7 million or 7.1%) and Parkes and Yarralumla (each \$13.0 million or 6.3%).

During 1995-96 there were 313 dwelling units created in South Canberra, 14.6% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Griffith (50.8%), Kingston (21.4%) and Narrabundah (17.6%).

In August 1996, there were eight government schools with 3,973 students enrolled in South Canberra. Primary school students accounted for 44.2% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (30.4%), secondary colleges (23.1%) and special schools (2.3%).

There were eight non-government schools with 5,525 students enrolled in South Canberra in August 1996. Primary school students accounted for 29.2% of all enrolments, while high schools and secondary colleges accounted for the remaining 49.9% and 20.9% respectively.

7.2

SOUTH CANBERRA SUBDIVISION

Particulars	Unit	Barton	Deakin	Forrest	Fyshwick	Griffith	Harman	Hume
Year first settled	year	1927	1928	1926	1925	1927	1939	..
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	1.38	3.57	1.59	9.76	2.76	0.88	8.00
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	284	754	762	8	1 229	263	2
Census count ²								
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	862	2 633	1375	61	3372	359	12
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	304	1 066	443	10	1 435	75	4
Median household income range	\$	30 001–35 000	40 001–50 000	60 001–70 000	60 001–70 000	35 001–40 000	40 001–50 000	13
Estimated resident population								
At 30 June 1995								
Males	no.	433	1 200	609	52	1 574	161	7
Females	no.	212	1 459	595	23	1 718	71	6
Persons	no.	645	2 659	1 204	75	3 292	232	13
Age distribution								
0–4 years	no.	14	112	48	10	155	28	—
5–14 years	no.	31	291	145	9	442	12	—
15–19 years	no.	27	249	81	7	205	15	—
20–54 years	no.	461	1 179	606	39	1 635	173	12
55–64 years	no.	50	269	119	3	240	1	—
65 years or more	no.	62	559	205	7	615	3	1
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	645	2 659	1204	75	3 292	232	13
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ^p	no.	635	2 691	1212	75	3 388	232	13
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ^p	%	–0.9	–0.2	–1.5	–0.8	0.9	–9.2	—
Median age 30 June 1995								
Male	years	37.7	38.8	39.0	34.4	35.9	26.0	..
Female	years	35.5	41.4	42.3	15.8	38.9	24.3	..
Persons	years	37.2	40.1	40.7	30.8	37.4	25.6	..
Vital statistics								
Births, 1995								
Males	no.	3	10	6	5	14	7	..
Females	no.	1	11	1	2	17	2	..
Persons	no.	4	21	7	7	31	9	—
Deaths, 1995								
Males	no.	3	7	2	2	11	—	—
Females	no.	—	4	3	—	14	—	—
Persons	no.	3	11	5	2	25	—	—
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	1	10	2	5	6	9	—
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶								
Labour force	no.	619	1 361	710	..	1 761	160	..
Unemployment rate	%	3.1	4.3	7.5	..	7.4	5.0	..
Building, 1995–96								
Number of building approvals	no.	18	29	16	23	36	1	8
Dwelling units created	no.	—	1	20	—	159	—	—
Value of building approvals	\$'000	6 333	7 304	15 046	14 720	16 878	273	3 342
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷								
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	2	2	1	2	5	—	2
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸								
Centres	no.	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Enrolments	no.	—	41	—	—	77	—	—
Schools, August 1996 ⁹								
Government	no.	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Non-government	no.	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Government students								
Primary school	no.	409	—	459	—	—	—	—
High school	no.	664	543	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	90	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	1 073	633	459	—	—	—	—
Non-government students								
Primary school	no.	—	473	—	—	254	—	—
High school	no.	—	600	—	—	1 454	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	289	—	—	556	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	1 362	—	—	2 264	—	—
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰								
Government	no.	39	232	131	15	302	4	3
Non-government	no.	16	225	178	9	229	1	52

For footnotes refer to page 49.

7.2

SOUTH CANBERRA SUBDIVISION — *continued*

Particulars	Unit	Jerrabomberra	Kingston	Narrabundah	Oaks Estate	Parkes
Year first settled	year	..	1922	1947	n.a	1927
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	19.82	1.32	4.04	0.41	2.68
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	2	1 271	1 351	849	10
Census count ²						
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	30	1 386	340	302	17
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	13	739	59	184	13
Median household income range	\$	50 001–60 000	40 001–50 000	50 001–60 000	16 001–20 000	13
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1995						
Males	no.	18	791	2 599	200	15
Females	no.	20	830	2 762	140	12
Persons	no.	38	1 621	5 361	340	27
Age distribution						
0–4 years	no.	4	122	355	20	2
5–14 years	no.	1	163	756	35	1
15–19 years	no.	—	104	339	26	—
20–54 years	no.	23	982	2 623	197	18
55–64 years	no.	6	107	412	24	3
65 years or more	no.	4	143	876	38	3
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	38	1 621	5 361	340	27
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ⁴	no.	38	1 673	5 457	347	27
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ⁵	%	2.2	5.1	0.5	1.3	—
Median age 30 June 1995						
Male	years	..	31.4	32.0	32.7	43.8
Female	years	..	30.8	35.5	29.3	40.0
Persons	years	..	31.1	33.7	31.1	41.9
Vital statistics						
Births, 1995						
Males	no.	—	10	33	2	—
Females	no.	—	14	32	4	—
Persons	no.	—	24	65	6	—
Deaths, 1995						
Males	no.	—	7	33	1	—
Females	no.	—	—	38	—	—
Persons	no.	—	7	71	1	—
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	1	—	—
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	—	17	–6	5	—
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶						
Labour force	no.	..	917	2 505	..	..
Unemployment rate	%	..	10.4	14.4	..	..
Building, 1995–96						
Number of building approvals	no.	—	9	32	1	8
Dwelling units created	no.	—	67	55	—	—
Value of building approvals	\$'000	—	9 022	5 906	18	13 012
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷						
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	—	4	1	—	5
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸						
Centres	no.	—	1	1	—	—
Enrolments	no.	—	20	76	—	—
Schools, August 1996 ⁹						
Government	no.	—	—	2	—	1
Non-government	no.	—	—	1	—	—
Government students						
Primary school	no.	—	—	156	..	398
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	918	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	—	1 074	—	398
Non-government students						
Primary school	no.	—	—	146	—	—
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	—	146	—	—
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰						
Government	no.	—	115	599	11	—
Non-government	no.	—	32	287	4	—

For footnotes refer to page 49.

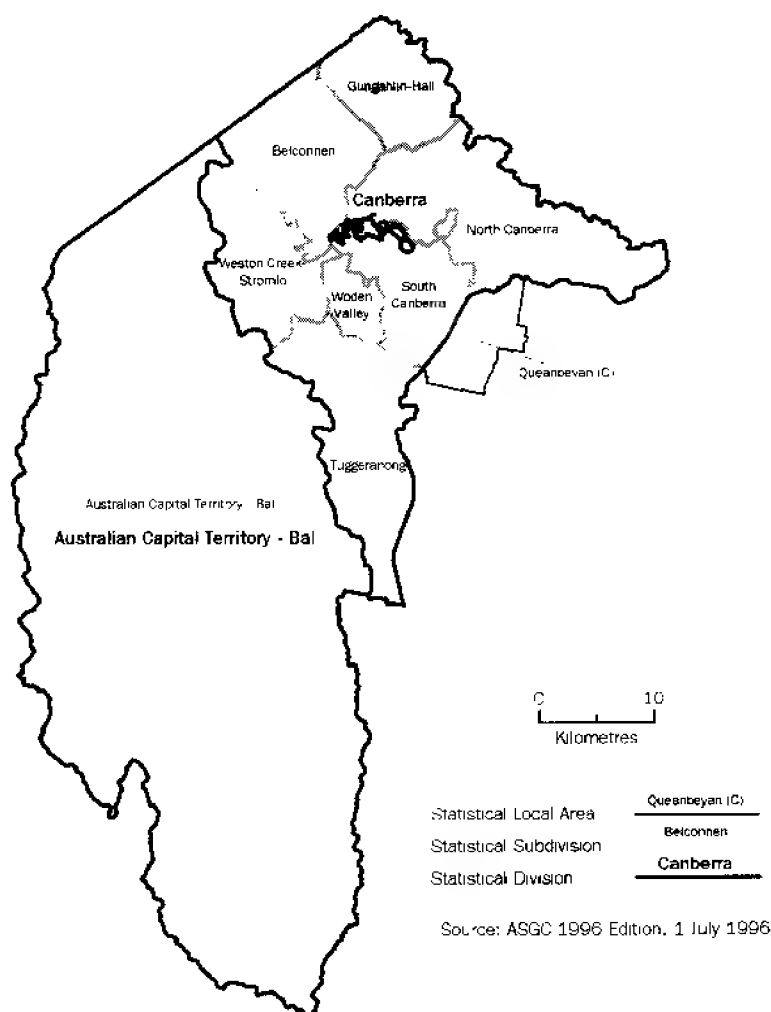
7.2

SOUTH CANBERRA SUBDIVISION — continued

Particulars	Unit	Pialligo	Red Hill	Symonston	Yarralumla	Total South Canberra Central	Proportion of Territory %
Year first settled	year	..	1928	..	1922	..	..
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	8.45	4.84	9.87	7.15	86.52	3.68
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	15	650	46	399	259	..
Census count ²							
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	103	3 056	628	2911	17 430	0.9
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	36	1 185	311	1 279	7 143	0.9
Median household income range	\$	60 001– 70 000	40 001– 50 000	20 001– 25 000	40 001– 50 000	..	..
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1995							
Males	no.	73	1 658	260	1 402	11 052	7.2
Females	no.	55	1 492	198	1 443	11 036	7.3
Persons	no.	128	3 150	458	2 845	22 088	7.3
Age distribution							
0–4 years	no.	9	173	8	152	1 212	5.4
5–14 years	no.	8	441	33	312	2 680	6.1
15–19 years	no.	12	301	17	171	1 554	6.4
20–54 years	no.	77	1 337	302	1 405	11 069	6.4
55–64 years	no.	8	319	63	274	1 898	9.5
65 years or more	no.	14	579	35	531	3 675	17.2
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	128	3 150	458	2 845	22 088	—
Total persons at 30 June 1996p	no.	128	3 152	458	2 854	22 380	7.3
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996p	%	0.8	–0.9	–0.4	–1.5	—	..
Median age 30 June 1995							
Male	years	30.4	31.3	36.8	37.9	34.9	..
Female	years	33.1	45.0	36.1	41.3	35.0	..
Persons	years	31.5	38.4	36.5	39.8	35.0	..
Vital statistics							
Births, 1995							
Males	no.	—	13	2	13	118	5.2
Females	no.	—	15	1	16	116	5.5
Persons	no.	—	28	3	29	234	5.3
Deaths, 1995							
Males	no.	1	14	—	11	92	15.5
Females	no.	—	39	1	8	107	20.5
Persons	no.	1	53	1	19	199	17.9
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	1	—	1	3	14.3
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	–1	–25	2	10	35	1.1
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶							
Labour force	no.	82	1 417	387	1 602	11 521	6.9
Unemployment rate	%	6.1	8.3	8.5	4.1	8.2	..
Building, 1995–96							
Number of building approvals	no.	3	25	4	35	248	8.7
Dwelling units created	no.	—	4	—	7	313	14.6
Value of building approvals	\$'000	141	4 106	98 800	13 013	207 914	27.1
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷							
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	—	1	—	3	28	12.3
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸							
Centres	no.	—	1	—	2	8	9.9
Enrolments	no.	—	49	—	74	337	7.9
Schools, August 1996 ⁹							
Government	no.	—	1	—	1	8	8.2
Non-government	no.	—	2	—	2	8	19.0
Government students							
Primary school	no.	—	480	—	254	1 758	8.0
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	1 207	11.0
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	918	14.3
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	90	21.6
Total students	no.	—	480	—	254	3 973	9.9
Non-government students							
Primary school	no.	—	574	—	165	1 612	15.3
High school	no.	—	655	—	49	2 758	34.0
Secondary college	no.	—	310	—	—	1 155	41.4
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	1 539	—	214	5 525	25.8
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰							
Government	no.	16	341	4	336	2 149	5.5
Non-government	no.	12	308	2	187	1 542	8.2

For footnotes refer to page 49.

8.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Gungahlin-Hall covers an area of some 90.62 square kilometres, comprising 3.84% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of Gungahlin-Hall increased from 9,200 persons at 30 June 1995 to 12,000 at 30 June 1996, an increase of 30.1% over the 12 month period. This increase can be attributed to considerable population growth in the suburbs of Ngannawal (up 1,518 or 51.6%), Nicholls (up 527 or 59.7%), Amaroo (up 386 or 125.7%) and Palmerston (up 346 or 7.5%).

The median age of the Gungahlin-Hall population at 30 June 1995 was 27 years, 3.6 years lower than the ACT median age of 30.6 years. The 0-14 years population was estimated at 2,546 (27.7% of the Gungahlin-Hall population), the 15-64 years population was 6,543 (71.1%) and the 65 years and over age group was 112 people (1.2%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0-14 age group were Palmerston (29.6%) and Ngunnawal (28.4%), in the 15-64 age group were Nicholls (80.7%) and Amaroo (76.5%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Hall (29.3%) and Nicholls (28.5%).

At 30 June 1996, Gungahlin-Hall had a total population density of 132 persons per square kilometre.

In 1995-96 there were 893 buildings approved in Gungahlin-Hall, comprising 31.4% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest proportion of building approvals were in Ngunnawal (56.4%), Nicholls (25.0%) and Amaroo (13.5%).

The value of building approvals in Gungahlin-Hall was \$120.5 million in 1995-96, representing 15.7% of all building approvals in the ACT. Ngunnawal (\$56.4 million or 46.8%) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Nicholls (\$39.5 million or 32.8%).

During 1995-96 there were 951 dwelling units created in Gungahlin-Hall, 44.2% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Ngunnawal (58.2%) and Nicholls (26.0%).

In August 1996, there were three government primary schools in Gungahlin-Hall with 747 students enrolled, and one non-government primary school with 169 students enrolled.

8.2

GUNGAHLIN-HALL STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Particulars	Unit	Amaroo	Gungahlin-Hall-SSD Bai	Hall	Mitchell
Year first settled	year	1993	..	1882	1974
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	2.94	69.90	1.81	3.23
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	236	1	205	2
Census count ²					
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	11	77	306	6
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	11	33	101	3
Median household income range	\$	11	40 001-50 000	40 001-50 000	30 001-35 000
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1995					
Males	no.	159	32	197	3
Females	no.	148	29	180	2
Persons	no.	307	61	377	5
Age distribution					
0-4 years	no.	31	13	27	1
5-14 years	no.	38	9	61	2
15-19 years	no.	8	1	36	—
20-54 years	no.	223	34	215	2
55-64 years	no.	4	4	12	—
65 years or more	no.	3	—	26	—
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	307	61	377	5
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ⁴	no.	693	61	370	5
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ⁵	%	..	-8.3	0.8	—
Median age 30 June 1995					
Male	years	26.3	26.7	28.5	..
Female	years	26.0	26.5	30.4	..
Persons	years	26.2	26.6	29.3	..
Vital statistics					
Births, 1995					
Males	no.	—	8	6	1
Females	no.	—	6	3	—
Persons	no.	—	14	9	1
Deaths, 1995					
Males	no.	—	—	1	—
Females	no.	—	1	1	—
Persons	no.	—	1	2	—
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	—	13	7	1
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶					
Labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	181	n.a.
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	8.3	n.a.
Building, 1995-96					
Number of building approvals	no.	121	2	6	6
Dwelling units created	no.	120	—	10	—
Value of building approvals	\$'000	12 122	6 609	1 385	1 747
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷					
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	—	—	2	1
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸					
Centres	no.	—	—	1	—
Enrolments	no.	—	—	18	—
Schools, August 1996 ⁹					
Government	no.	—	—	1	—
Non-government	no.	—	—	—	—
Government students					
Primary school	no.	—	—	147	—
High school	no.	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	—	147	—
Non-government students					
Primary school	no.	—	—	—	—
High school	no.	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	—	—	—
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰					
Government	no.	56	27	107	—
Non-government	no.	19	11	49	—

For footnotes refer to page 49.

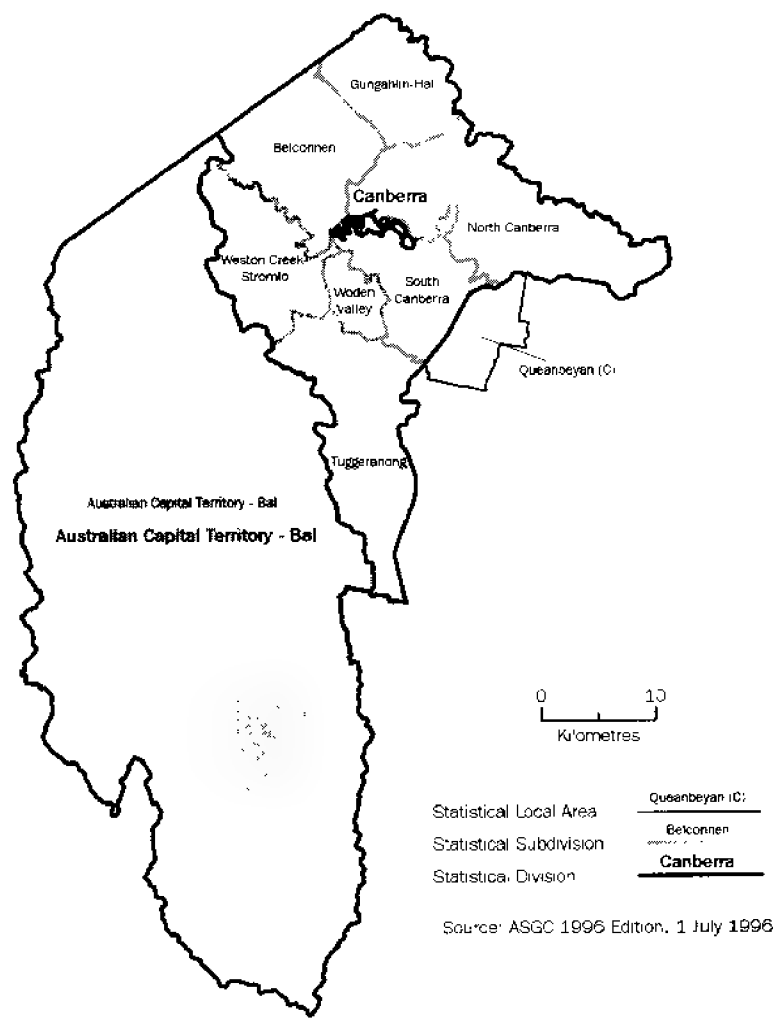
8.2

GUNGAHLIN-HALL STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

Particulars	Unit	Ngunnawal	Nicholls	Palmerston	Total Gungahlin-Hall	Proportion of Territory %
Year first settled	year	1993	1993	1992	..	..
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	4.10	6.70	1.95	90.62	3.85
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	1 088	211	2 552	132	..
Census count ²						
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	11	11	11	389	0.1
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	11	11	11	137	0.1
Median household income range	\$	11	11	11	..	..
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1995						
Males	no.	1 493	447	2 390	4 721	3.1
Females	no.	1 449	436	2 236	4 480	3.0
Persons	no.	2 942	883	4 626	9 201	3.0
Age distribution						
0-4 years	no.	479	79	749	1 379	6.1
5-14 years	no.	357	79	621	1 167	2.7
15-19 years	no.	109	39	196	389	1.6
20-54 years	no.	1 944	659	2 894	5 971	3.5
55-64 years	no.	35	15	113	183	0.9
65 years or more	no.	18	12	53	112	0.5
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	2 942	883	4 626	9 201	3.0
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ⁴	no.	4 460	1410	4 972	11 971	3.9
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ⁴	%	..	..	..	92.3	..
Median age 30 June 1995						
Male	years	25.2	28.4	26.1	26.9	..
Female	years	25.0	28.7	25.8	27.1	..
Persons	years	25.1	28.5	26.0	27.0	..
Vital statistics						
Births, 1995						
Males	no.	46	12	57	130	5.7
Females	no.	39	9	62	119	5.6
Persons	no.	85	21	119	249	5.6
Deaths, 1995						
Males	no.	2	—	5	8	1.3
Females	no.	2	—	3	7	1.3
Persons	no.	4	—	8	15	1.3
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	1	—	1	2	9.5
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	81	21	111	234	7.1
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶						
Labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Building, 1995-96						
Number of building approvals	no.	504	223	31	893	31.4
Dwelling units created	no.	554	247	20	951	44.2
Value of building approvals	\$'000	56 413	39 482	2 751	120 509	15.7
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷						
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	no.	—	—	—	3	1.3
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸						
Centres	no.	—	1	1	3	3.7
Enrolments	no.	—	74	95	187	4.4
Schools, August 1996 ⁹						
Government	no.	—	1	1	3	3.1
Non-government	no.	—	1	—	1	2.4
Government students						
Primary school	no.	—	207	393	747	3.4
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	207	393	747	1.9
Non-government students						
Primary school	no.	—	169	—	169	1.6
High school	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	no.	—	169	—	169	0.8
Total students	no.	—	—	—	—	—
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰						
Government	no.	372	196	599	1 357	3.4
Non-government	no.	139	142	334	694	3.7

For footnotes refer to page 49.

9.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The ACT Balance subdivision covers an area of some 1,543.73 square kilometres which comprises 65.6% of the total area of the ACT. At 30 June 1996, it contained an estimated resident population of 391 people with an overall population density of less than one person per square kilometre.

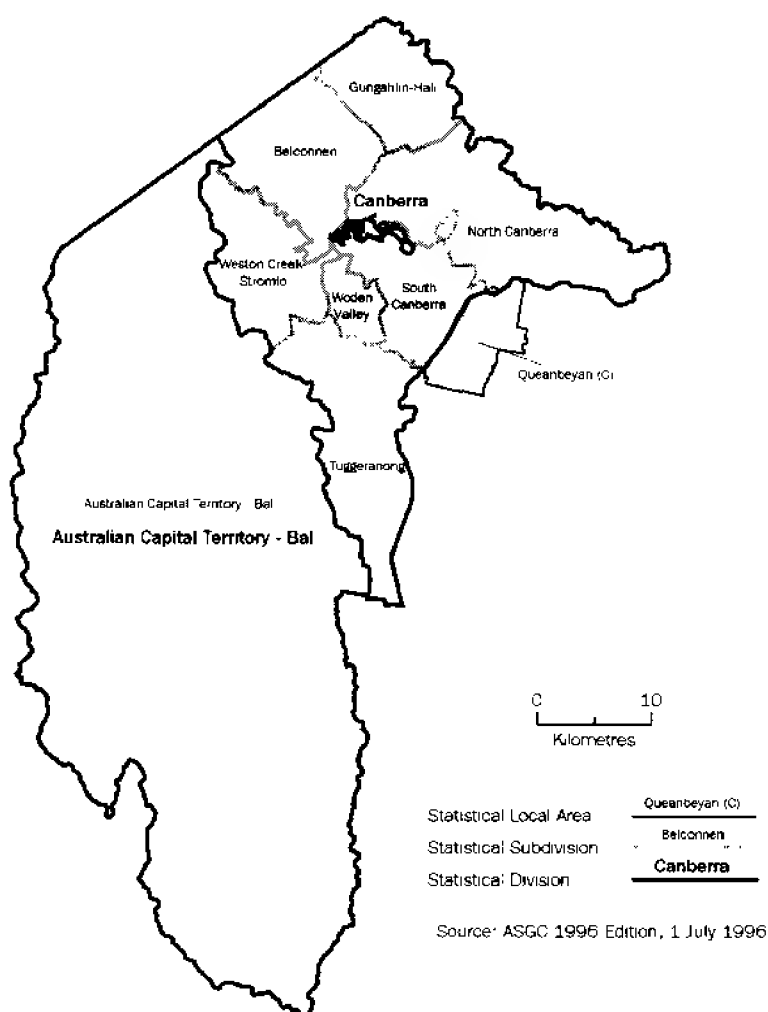
9.2

ACT BALANCE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Particulars	Unit	Remainder of ACT	Total - ACT Balance	Proportion of Territory %	Total Australian Capital Territory
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	1 543.73	1 543.73	65.64	2 351.69
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	—	—	—	131
Census count ²	no.	—	—	—	—
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	418	418	0.1	279 322
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	128	128	0.1	98 530
Median household income range	\$	30 001- 35 000	30 001- 35 000	..	..
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1995					
Males	no.	220	220	0.1	153 198
Females	no.	171	171	0.1	150 865
Persons	no.	391	391	0.1	304 064
Age distribution					
0-4 years	no.	27	27	0.1	22 548
5-14 years	no.	68	68	0.2	43 874
15-19 years	no.	26	26	0.1	24 234
20-54 years	no.	217	217	0.1	172 148
55-64 years	no.	23	23	0.1	19 888
65 years or more	no.	30	30	0.1	21 372
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	391	391	0.1	304 064
Total persons at 30 June 1996 ^p	no.	391	391	0.1	307 511
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996 ^p	%	—	—	..	1.3
Median age 30 June 1995					
Male	years	30.2	30.2	..	30.1
Female	years	28.6	28.6	..	31.2
Persons	years	29.5	29.5	..	30.6
Vital statistics					
Births, 1995					
Males	no.	5	5	0.2	2 291
Females	no.	1	1	—	2 124
Persons	no.	6	6	0.1	4 415
Deaths, 1995					
Males	no.	—	—	—	593
Females	no.	—	—	—	521
Persons	no.	—	—	—	1 114
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	—	—	—	21
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	6	6	0.2	3 301
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶					
Labour force	no.	..	..	..	168 046
Unemployment rate	%	..	..	..	7.7
Building, 1995-96					
Number of building approvals	no.	—	—	—	2 846
Dwelling units created	no.	—	—	—	2 150
Value of building approvals	\$'000	—	—	—	767 272
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷					
Persons killed	no.	—	—	—	3
Persons injured	no.	41	41	18.1	227
Preschools, August 1996 ⁸					
Centres	no.	2	2	2.5	81
Enrolments	no.	20	20	0.5	4 281
Schools, August 1996 ⁹					
Government	no.	2	2	2.0	100
Non-government	no.	—	—	—	42
Government students					
Primary school	no.	38	38	0.2	22 099
High school	no.	—	—	—	11 008
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	6 417
Special school	no.	—	—	—	416
Total students	no.	38	38	0.1	39 940
Non-government students					
Primary school	no.	—	—	—	10 544
High school	no.	—	—	—	8 111
Secondary college	no.	—	—	—	2 789
Special school	no.	—	—	—	—
Total students	no.	—	—	—	21 444
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰					
Government	no.	51	51	0.1	38 808
Non-government	no.	28	28	0.1	18 811

For footnotes refer to page 49.

10.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



Queanbeyan City covers an area of some 34.84 square kilometres and contained at 30 June 1996 an estimated resident population of 28,680 people, an increase of 2.2% from the 28,073 people recorded at 30 June 1995.

At 30 June 1996, Queanbeyan City had a total population density of 823 persons per square kilometre, an increase of 12 persons (1.5%) per square kilometre since 30 June 1995.

The 0–14 age group now represent 22.8% of the total population while the proportion of persons aged 15–64 and 65 years and over comprise

70.2% and 7.0% respectively. The median age of the estimated resident population of Queanbeyan City at 30 June 1995 was 29.6 years, one year lower than the ACT median age of 30.6 years.

In 1995, 485 births (244 boys and 241 girls) were registered to women whose usual place of residence was in Queanbeyan City, an 11.0% decrease over the number registered in 1994 (545 births). The sex ratio at birth was 101.2.

In 1995 there were 164 deaths (93 males and 71 females) recorded in Queanbeyan City, a 1.8% decrease over the number registered in 1994 (167 deaths). The sex ratio at death was 1.31.

In June 1996, Queanbeyan City had a labour force of 13,983 people, a decrease of 192 (1.4%) from June 1995. Of the 13,983 people in the labour force, 12,836 were employed while the remaining 1,147 (8.2%) were unemployed. This compares with an unemployment rate of 7% in June 1995.

During 1995-96 there were 288 buildings approved in Queanbeyan City, a decrease of 37 (11.4%) from 1994-95. The value of building approvals in Queanbeyan City was \$35.8 million, down \$8.1 million (18.5%) from the previous year.

There were 216 dwelling units created in Queanbeyan City during 1995-96, a fall of 59 (21.5%) from 1994-95.

In February 1997, there were 4,602 enrolments for schools in Queanbeyan City. Of these 3,958 students (86%) were enrolled in government schools and the remaining 644 (14%) were in non-government schools.

10.2 QUEANBEYAN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

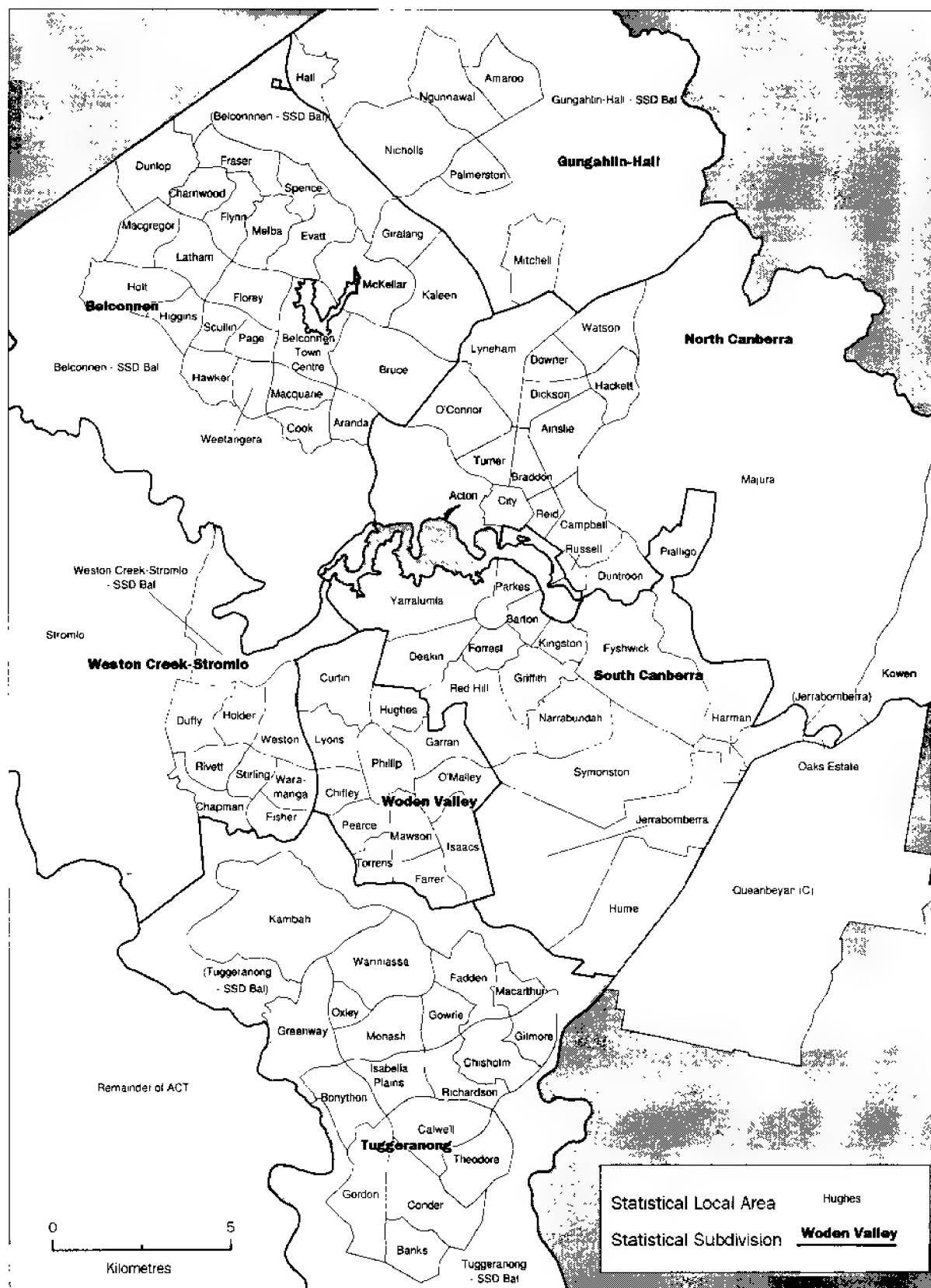
Particulars	Unit	Queanbeyan
Year first settled	year	1 838
Area at 30 June 1996 ¹	sq km	35 23
People/sq km 30 June 1996	no.	823
Census count ²		
At 6 August 1991, census night	no.	24 942
Dwellings, 1991 Census ³	no.	9 854
Median household income range	\$	40 001 50 000
Estimated resident population		
At 30 June 1995		
Males	no.	14 330
Females	no.	13 743
Persons	no.	28 073
Age distribution		
0-4 years	no.	2 405
5-14 years	no.	3 989
15-19 years	no.	2 159
20-54 years	no.	15 742
55-64 years	no.	1 816
65 years or more	no.	1 962
Total persons at 30 June 1995	no.	28 073
Total persons at 30 June 1996p	no.	28 680
Average annual rate of change, 1991 to 1996p ⁴	%	2.29
Median age 30 June 1995		
Male	years	29.6
Female	years	29.5
Persons	years	29.6
Vital statistics		
Births, 1995		
Males	no.	244
Females	no.	241
Persons	no.	485
Deaths, 1995		
Males	no.	93
Females	no.	71
Persons	no.	164
Infant deaths, 1995	no.	12
Natural increase, 1995 ⁵	no.	321
Labour market, June quarter, 1996 ⁶		
Labour force	no.	13 983
Unemployment rate	%	8.2
Building, 1995-96		
Number of building approvals	no.	288
Dwelling units created	no.	216
Value of building approvals	\$'000	35 771
Road traffic accidents, 1995 ⁷		
Persons killed	no.	—
Persons injured	no.	73
Preschools, February 1997 ⁸		
Centres	no.	3
Enrolments	no.	292
Schools, August 1996 ⁹		
Government	no.	6
Non-government	no.	1
Government students		
Primary school	no.	2 291
High school	no.	1 667
Secondary college	no.	—
Special school	no.	—
Total students	no.	3 958
Non-government students		
Primary school	no.	644
High school	no.	—
Secondary college	no.	—
Special school	no.	—
Total students	no.	644
Students home suburbs count ¹⁰		
Government	no.	n.a.
Non-government	no.	n.a.

For footnotes refer to page 49.

FOOTNOTES

- 1 Source: 1996 Census of Population and Housing.
- 2 These figures are final data from the 1991 Census.
- 3 Includes occupied private dwellings, unoccupied private dwellings and occupied non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals, etc.).
- 4 Average annual rate of change is calculated using annual percentage changes from 1991-96 inclusive. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these figures.
- 5 Excess of births over deaths.
- 6 Source: Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these figures, especially those Statistical Local Areas which have labour forces less than 2,000 persons.
- 7 Source: ACT Department of Urban Services.
- 8 Source: August 1996 ACT Public Preschool Census, ACT Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau and Queanbeyan Preschools.
- 9 Source: Data File on ACT School Systems, August Update 1996, ACT Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau. Figures for ACT Balance include Fairbairn and students not elsewhere classified.
- 10 See Explanatory notes, paragraph 50.
- 11 Not calculated due to new suburb or small size of initial population.

MAP OF STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



Source. ASGC 1996 edition.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

1 *Estimated resident population* is the official population estimates series compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population.

2 The estimates of total persons in each Statistical Local Area at 30 June 1996 are derived from estimates of the number of occupied dwellings and their occupancy ratios. For each suburb the number of occupied private dwellings is estimated by using domestic electricity connections and enumerations of the number of occupied dwellings supplied by ACT Administration. Historical housing occupancy trends derived from census counts are used to estimate occupancy rates for dwellings. These are applied to the number of occupied private dwellings to give an estimated population for each suburb. Births and student numbers are also used as indicators of population size.

BUSINESS

3 *ABS Business Register*. This information has been extracted from the ABS Business Register. The prime purpose of the Register is to provide a comprehensive source of business names and addresses from which selections can be made for inclusion in ABS economic censuses and surveys. The businesses on the Register are classified according to their industry and employment size. It is therefore possible to use the Register to derive statistical information.

4 The term *business* is used in a wide sense to include companies, sole proprietorships, partnerships, professional services, community services, government agencies and departments, religious bodies, etc. However, the ABS Business Register only includes those businesses that employ *wage and salary earners* and so businesses operated *entirely* by sole proprietors, partners and unpaid family members are excluded from this data.

5 In the case of businesses involved in agriculture, however, the ABS Business Register includes all those that have agricultural operations with an estimated value of agriculture output in excess of \$5,000 regardless of whether they employ wage and salary earners.

6 The term *Legal Organisation* defines the business legal structure, i.e. sole proprietor, partnership or government authority.

7 The information most readily available from the ABS Business Register is counts of business units (either management units or locations) classified by industry, geographic area and employment size, although counts can be classified by other data items as well. Unlike most other ABS data sources, the ABS Business Register does not produce a regular publication showing information at a detailed level. However, *Profiles of Australian Business, 1992* (1322.0) shows the type of information that can be produced, at a broad level, from the Register.

8 If you would like to use ABS Business Register data, please contact Information Services in any ABS office.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION
STABLISHMENTS

9 *Tourist accommodation establishments* include establishments providing predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) to the general public, including:

- *hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities* being establishments which provide a bath (or shower) and toilet in most guest rooms and have breakfast available for guests;
- *holiday flats and units* which are self-contained in terms of cooking, bath (or shower) and toilet facilities and do not have breakfast available for their guests; and
- *caravan park* (short-term and long-term) available to the general public which have powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower and laundry facilities for guests.

10 The number of establishments and their capacity in the 1996 calendar year relate to establishments which operated at any time during this period or which were temporarily closed for seasonal reasons. The room and bed occupancy rates and takings from accommodation related to establishments which operated at any time during 1996.

11 For holiday flats and units, the number of owners, managers or real estate agents within the scope of the survey who operated for any part of the survey period were included in the *number of letting entities*.

12 Capacity in terms of *guest rooms, bed spaces, holiday units or caravan park sites, etc.* is the maximum number available to accommodate paying guests during the survey period. Capacity closed temporarily for seasonal reasons is included.

13 *Bed spaces.* Three-quarter beds are counted as one bed space; double beds as two bed spaces. Cots are excluded.

14 *Occupancy rates* represent occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period, for example:

Room occupancy rate (% for the period)

$$= \frac{\text{Room nights occupied}}{(\text{Guest rooms}) \times (\text{no. days in the period})} \times 100$$

15 *Takings from accommodation* refers to the revenue received from the provision of accommodation. Takings from meals are excluded.

RETAIL

16 *Retail statistics.* The statistics were obtained from the Retail Census conducted by the ABS in respect of 1991-92. The information shown in the retail table relates to establishments which operated at any time during the year unless otherwise stated.

17 *Establishments at 30 June.* The number of retail establishments in operation at 30 June 1992. It does not include the number of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

18 *Persons employed at 30 June.* Employees plus proprietors and partners working on a full or part-time basis, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Unpaid helpers are excluded. Persons working 'full time' and those working less than 35 hours per week are classified as 'other'.

19 *Wages and salaries.* Gross earnings of all employees, before taxation and other deductions. Earnings of employees working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units are included. Drawings of working proprietors and partners of unincorporated enterprises are excluded. Working proprietors of incorporated enterprises are considered to be employees.

20 *Turnover.* Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise.

MOTOR VEHICLES

21 *Motor Vehicle Census.* Presents statistics relating to vehicles which were 'on register' at 31 May 1995 with a motor vehicle registration authority.

22 The statistics include vehicles with diplomatic and consular plates and State and Commonwealth Government owned vehicles other than those belonging to the defence services. It should be noted that vehicles such as tractors (particularly the agriculture types), plant and equipment and motor vehicles used solely on farms, in mines, etc. and not used on public roads are not required to be registered in some States and are, therefore, excluded from the statistics.

23 *Passenger vehicles.* Vehicles constructed primarily for the carriage of up to nine occupants (including the driver). Included are cars, station wagons, four-wheel drive passenger vehicles and forward-control passenger vehicles. Excluded are campervans and mobile homes.

24 *Light commercial vehicles.* Vehicles primarily constructed for the carriage of goods, and which are less than or equal to 3.5 tonnes GVM. Included are utilities, panel vans, cab-chassis and forward control load carrying vehicles (whether four-wheel drive or not).

25 *Trucks.* Includes rigid, articulated and non-freight carrying. Rigid trucks are constructed primarily for load carrying with a GVM of 3.5 tonnes or more. Articulated trucks consist of a prime mover having no significant load carrying area but with a turn-table device which can be linked to a trailer with a GVM of 3.5 tonnes or more. Non-freight carrying trucks include specialist vehicles with no goods carrying capacity such as ambulances or mobile cranes.

26 *Buses.* Vehicles constructed for the carriage of passengers. Included are all passenger vehicles with 10 or more seats, including the driver's seat.

27 *Statistical areas of the ACT and Queanbeyan* are classified as follows:

- *Statistical Local Areas* (SLAs) are the smallest types of spatial units in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) for which data shown in this publication are presented. They correspond in the majority of the cases to the suburbs of Canberra and Queanbeyan City; and
- *Statistical Subdivisions* (SSDs). These consist of one or more SLAs and form the intermediate size spatial unit for the presentation of regional data.

CENSUS

28 *Census*. This publication contains final data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. The counts are on a place-of-enumeration basis, which provides a count of people by their location on Census night, 6 August 1991, which may not be where they usually live.

29 The purpose of the Census was to count every person who spent Census night in Australia. This included people in private dwellings, occupied non-private dwellings, camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports and on board overnight transport. Diplomatic personnel and their families were excluded from the Census, as were diplomatic residences.

30 Adjustments are randomly made to information obtained from the Census to protect the confidentiality of information about individuals. As a result, component cells may not add to their totals. These differences are statistically insignificant and do not impair the usefulness of the data.

31 *Dwellings* are classified as either private or non-private. Private dwellings are either occupied or unoccupied, and are further defined by structure (for example, separate house, townhouse, etc.). Non-private dwellings include motels, gaols, welfare institutions, hospitals, retirement villages, boarding schools, etc. The total dwelling count includes private dwellings (occupied or unoccupied) and occupied non-private dwellings.

32 The publication series *Census Counts for Small Areas* (2730.1-8) include final 1991 Census data and 1986 Census data for each SLA. These data have been adjusted to allow for boundary changes which have taken place between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses.

VITAL STATISTICS

33 *Vital Statistics*. Births and deaths relate to all registrations of such events which occurred within Australia, irrespective of State of registration, where the usual residence was within the ACT and Queanbeyan City. Births are allocated to a statistical local area according to the usual residence of the mother, and deaths are allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased (infant deaths are generally assigned to the usual residence of the mother).

UNEMPLOYMENT

34 *Labour market estimates.* The information on unemployment rates contained in this publication was produced by the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA).

35 The ABS does not publish unemployment data from the monthly labour force surveys for areas below Labour Force Dissemination Region because of high sampling errors at this level of disaggregation. More accurate estimates for small labour markets, namely Local Government Areas (LGAs), or SLAs where appropriate, can be obtained by combining the information on unemployment beneficiaries (UB) from the Department of Social Security (DSS), which are not subject to sampling errors and are available at postcode level, and the labour force estimates at Labour Force Dissemination Region level.

36 DEETYA has implemented a procedure for deriving small area unemployment estimates, based on the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. This procedure involves the following steps:

- the DSS data at postcode level are used to derive the number of beneficiaries in each LGA/SLA using postcode conversion weights; and
- as the number of beneficiaries is generally lower than the number of unemployed persons, the SPREE procedure adjusts the UB numbers in each LGA/SLA to ensure that the total at Labour Force Dissemination Region level (by sex, marital status and age) is the same as from the monthly labour force surveys.

37 The reliability of these estimates compared with the census estimates has been found to vary with the size of the population in the LGA/SLA. Given the small size of SLAs in the ACT, these unemployment estimates should be treated with extreme caution. DEETYA advises that, wherever possible, it is preferable to use the estimates for the aggregated ACT regions, namely North Canberra, Belconnen, Woden Valley, Weston Creek-Stromlo, Tuggeranong, and South Canberra.

38 *Building statistics.* The statistics were compiled on the basis of returns collected from builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity. The survey consists of two components:

- a sample survey of private sector jobs involving new house construction or alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more to houses; and
- a complete enumeration of jobs involving construction of new residential buildings other than private sector houses, all alterations and additions to residential buildings (other than private sector houses) with an approval value of \$10,000 or more, and all non-residential building jobs with an approval value of \$50,000 or more.

BUILDING

39 A *building* is defined as a rigid, fixed and permanent structure which has a roof. Its intended purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock. An integral feature of a

building's design, to satisfy its intended use, is the provision of regular access by persons.

40 A *dwelling unit* is defined as a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use. Units (whether self-contained or not) within buildings offering institutional care, such as hospitals, or temporary accommodation such as motels, hostels and holiday apartments are not defined as dwelling units. The value of units of this type is included in the appropriate category of non-residential building.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

41 *Road traffic accidents.* Contains statistics of road traffic accidents which were reported to the police or other relevant authority in the ACT or Queanbeyan which meet the following conditions:

- that the accident resulted in:
 - the death of any person within a period of 30 days of the accident; or
 - personal injury to the extent that the injured person was admitted to hospital (particulars of injured persons who receive outpatient treatment at a hospital or who are detailed in casualty for observation are excluded); and/or
- that the accident involved one or more road vehicles, which at the time of the accident were in motion, including motor cars, station wagons, utilities, panel vans, motor cycles, trucks, buses, pedal cycles (excluding tricycles normally used on footpaths), and ridden animals.

42 Where the accident occurred on an intersection with a number of suburbs the statistics have been allocated to the lowest alphabetical suburb.

SCHOOLS

43 The data for government and non-government schools contained in this publication were collected by the Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau, NSW Department of School Education and the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

44 A *school* is an establishment whose major activity is the provision of full-time day primary, secondary, college and/or special education.

45 *Government schools* are operated by the Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau and the NSW Department of School Education.

46 *Non-government schools* are operated by non-government organisations that have been certified as 'efficient' by both the ACT Minister for Education and the NSW Minister for Education.

47 Schools have been classified into:

- **Preschool:** commences at the age of 4 (as of 1 April) and lasts one year;
- **Primary school:** consisting of kindergarten to year 6, generally for children aged between 5 and 11;
- **High school:** consisting of year 7 to year 10, generally for children aged between 12 and 15;
- **College:** consisting of year 11 to year 12, generally for students aged between 16 and 17; and
- **Special school:** providing education for children with special needs, for example, schools for the physically or intellectually handicapped, or emotionally disturbed children.

48 A *student* is a person enrolled or registered and active in a course of study at a school. All students, except those in special schools, have been classified by level of schooling (e.g. primary).

49 The *school* statistics by SLAs are the location of the schools in the individual suburbs of the ACT.

50 *Home suburbs counts* are the number of students residing in each statistical local area who are attending school in the ACT.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

51 This publication contains a selection of statistical series presented in related ABS publications together with some data supplied by the ACT Government Service.

52 Users may also wish to refer to other ABS products which give data on a small area level. These products are listed in the back of this publication. All current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0). A *Release Advice* (1105.0) is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays which lists publications to be released in the next few days. These publications are available from any ABS office.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

n.a	Not available
n.p.	Not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
—	Nil or less than half the final digit shown
..	Not applicable
p	Preliminary
MWh	MegaWatt hours
ML	Megalitres (1,000 kilolitres)
Kl	Kilolitres (1,000 litres)

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics may be obtained from 9th Floor FAI House, Cnr London Circuit and Akuna Street, Canberra City (telephone Canberra (06) 207 0326) or by writing to PO Box 10, Belconnen, 2616, ACT. Prices shown are for the latest issue and include postage and handling charges. Unpublished information on many statistical series is also available and inquiries should be directed to Information Services on Canberra (06) 252 6007.

Agriculture, NSW and ACT, 1994-95 (7113.1), 70pp, \$19.00

Australian Capital Territory Business Indicators (1303.8), 14 pp, \$13.00

Australian Capital Territory at a Glance, 1996 (1314.8), Brochure, \$1.00

Australian Capital Territory in Focus, 1996 (1307.8), 145pp, \$35.00

ACTs Young People, 1991 (4123.8), 56 pp, \$12.50

Building Activity, ACT (8752.8), 16pp, \$13.50

Building Approvals Microfiche Series, ACT, Price on application

Crime and Safety, NSW and ACT, April 1995 (4509.1), 18pp, \$15.50

Demography, ACT, 1994 (3311.8), 32pp, \$18.00

Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, ACT, June 1994 (3207.8), 16 pp, \$25.00

Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, ACT, June 1995 (3205.8), 6 pp, \$13.00

Housing and Locational Preferences, ACT, 1991 (8710.8), 11 pp, \$10.00

Manufacturing Industry, NSW and ACT (8221.1), 76pp, 1992-93 \$19.50; 1993-94 \$15.50

Retailing in the ACT, 1991-92 (8623.8), 36 pp, \$15.00

Shopping Preferences, ACT, October 1996 (8644.8) 35 pp, \$15.00

The Labour Force, NSW and ACT (6201.1), 50pp, \$17.00

Tourist Accommodation, ACT (8635.8), 12 pp, \$13.00

Travel to Work and Educational Institutions, ACT, October 1995 (9201.8.40.001), 24pp, \$25.00

Use of Public Library Services, ACT, October 1995 (4125.8.40.001), 13pp, \$25.00

Workers with Family Responsibilities, WA and ACT, October 1993 (4408.5) 36pp, \$15.00

1991 Census Canberra/Queanbeyan Social Atlas (2840.8), 59 pp, \$45.00

1991 Census Characteristics of ACT (2710.8), 100pp, \$50.00

1991 Census Counts for Small Areas, ACT (2730.8), 33 pp, \$25.00

INFORMATION SERVICES

The ABS offers a variety of consultancy and information services which, in addition to its many printed and electronic publications and products, provide information and advice on a wide range of statistical needs. The consultancy services operates on a fee-for-service basis.

All ABS publications are available for reference from the library in the Belconnen office of the ABS and through the ABS Library Extension Program (LEP) libraries. The following are ACT LEP libraries:

- Australian National Library (Parkes);
- ACT Library Service (main holdings at Civic and Belconnen branches);
- Australian National University; Menzies Library (Acton);
- University of Canberra (Bruce);
- Australian Defence Force Academy Library (Campbell);
- ACT Legislative Assembly Library (Level 2, Legislative Assembly Building, London Circuit, Canberra City ACT 2601); and
- TAFE libraries (located at all TAFE campuses, main holding at Reid Campus)

Please contact these libraries in the first instance.

The ABS also has a subscription service. Readers may subscribe to ABS publications and arrange to receive them on a regular basis. For more information concerning subscriptions, please telephone 1800 020 608 or fax (03) 9615 7848.

For more information about what the ABS offers, contact:

Australian Bureau of Statistics — ACT Office
9th Floor FAI House
Cnr London Circuit and Akuna Street
Canberra City ACT 2601

(PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616)

For telephone inquiries please ring: Canberra (06) 252 6627

Or fax your inquiries to: Canberra (06) 207 0282

For more information . . .

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products available from all ABS Offices.

ABS Products and Services

Many standard products are available from ABS bookshops located in each State and Territory. In addition to these products, information tailored to the needs of clients can be obtained on a wide range of media by contacting your nearest ABS Office. The ABS also provides a Subscription Service for standard products and some tailored information services.

National Dial-a-Statistic Line

0055 86 400

Steadycom P/L: premium rate 25c/20 secs.

This number gives 24-hour access, 365 days a year, for a range of important economic statistics including the CPI.

Internet

<http://www.abs.gov.au>

A wide range of ABS information is available via the Internet, with basic statistics available for each State, Territory and Australia. We also have Key National Indicators, ABS product release details and other information of general interest.

Sales and Inquiries

Keylink STAT.INFO/ABS
X.400 (C:Australia,PUB:Telememo,O:ABS,FN:STAT,SN:INFO)
Internet stat.info@abs.telememo.au

National Mail Order Service (06) 252 5249
Subscription Service 1800 02 0608

	Information Inquiries	Bookshop Sales
SYDNEY	(02) 9268 4611	(02) 9268 4620
MELBOURNE	(03) 9615 7755	(03) 9615 7755
BRISBANE	(07) 3222 6351	(07) 3222 6350
PERTH	(09) 360 5140	(09) 360 5307
ADELAIDE	(08) 8237 7100	(08) 8237 7582
CANBERRA	(06) 252 6627	(06) 207 0326
HOBART	(03) 6222 5800	(03) 6222 5800
DARWIN	(08) 8943 2111	(08) 8943 2111



Client Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen ACT 2616

Produced by the Australian Government Publishing Service
© Commonwealth of Australia 1997

Recommended retail price: \$18.00



2131380001979

ISSN 1325-0426

ABS Catalogue No. 13013 B Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory